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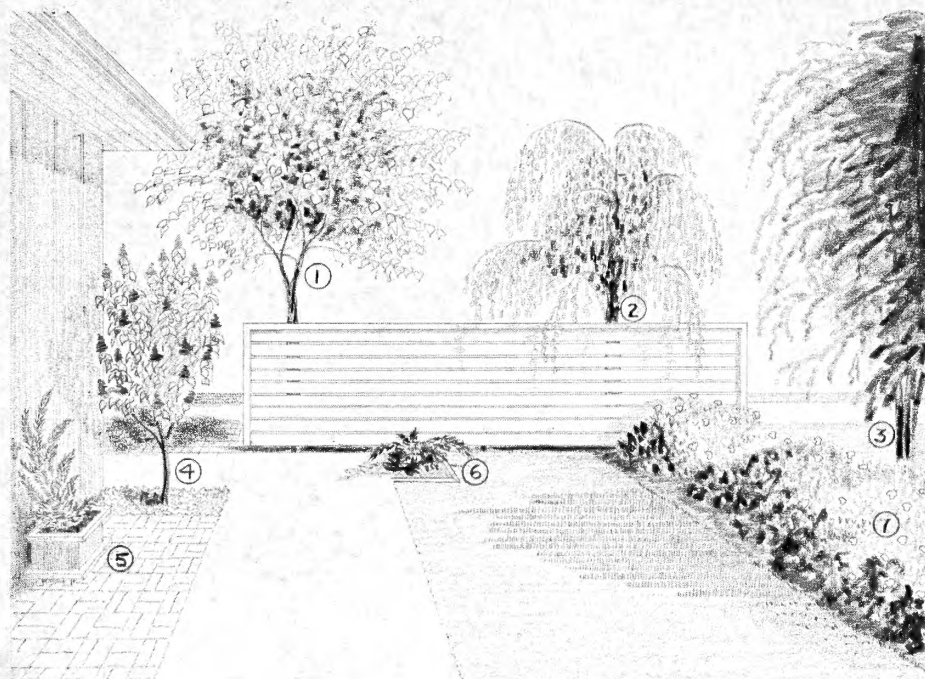
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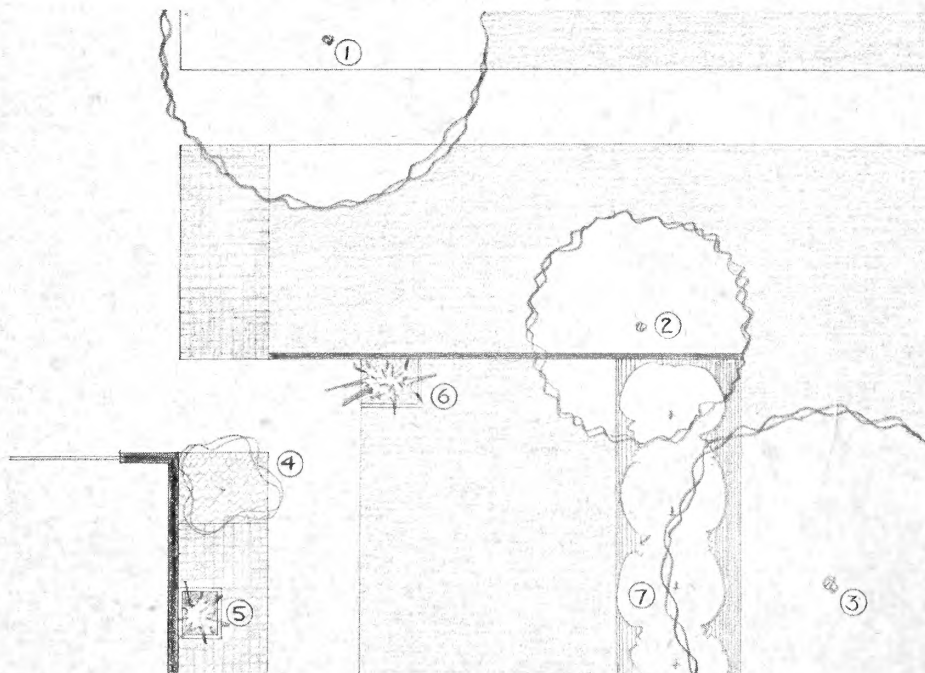
modern
gardening
1960

DEVELOP AN ENTRY GARDEN. An entry garden is essentially an outdoor hall that helps to make a smooth transition between the street and the living portions of your home. Immediately upon entering into it your guest will feel this extension of your hospitality. And, upon leaving, this area provides a semi-private and attractive spot for exchanging those last bits of conversation.



Any number of plants from our lists will create the above entry garden for you. Here are a few suggestions: (1) Radiant or Bechtel's Crabapple; (2) a large shrub such as the Wayfaring Bush or even the Niobe Willow; (3) a fine contrast in color can be achieved by the use of a Purpleleaf Plum; (4) the narrow space suggests a Lilac for this spot; (5) a Meyer Juniper in a planter or planted at ground level adds winter color; (6) the Andora Juniper also displays winter color; (7) this might be a brilliant display of Redleaf Barberry or a low growing conifer such as Mugho Pine.

The plan below indicates the relative position of the plants in the drawing above. The important thing to notice is that space is enclosed by plants and a part of a fence. And even the fence can be replaced by a hedge plant listed on page 17.



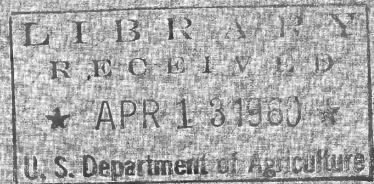
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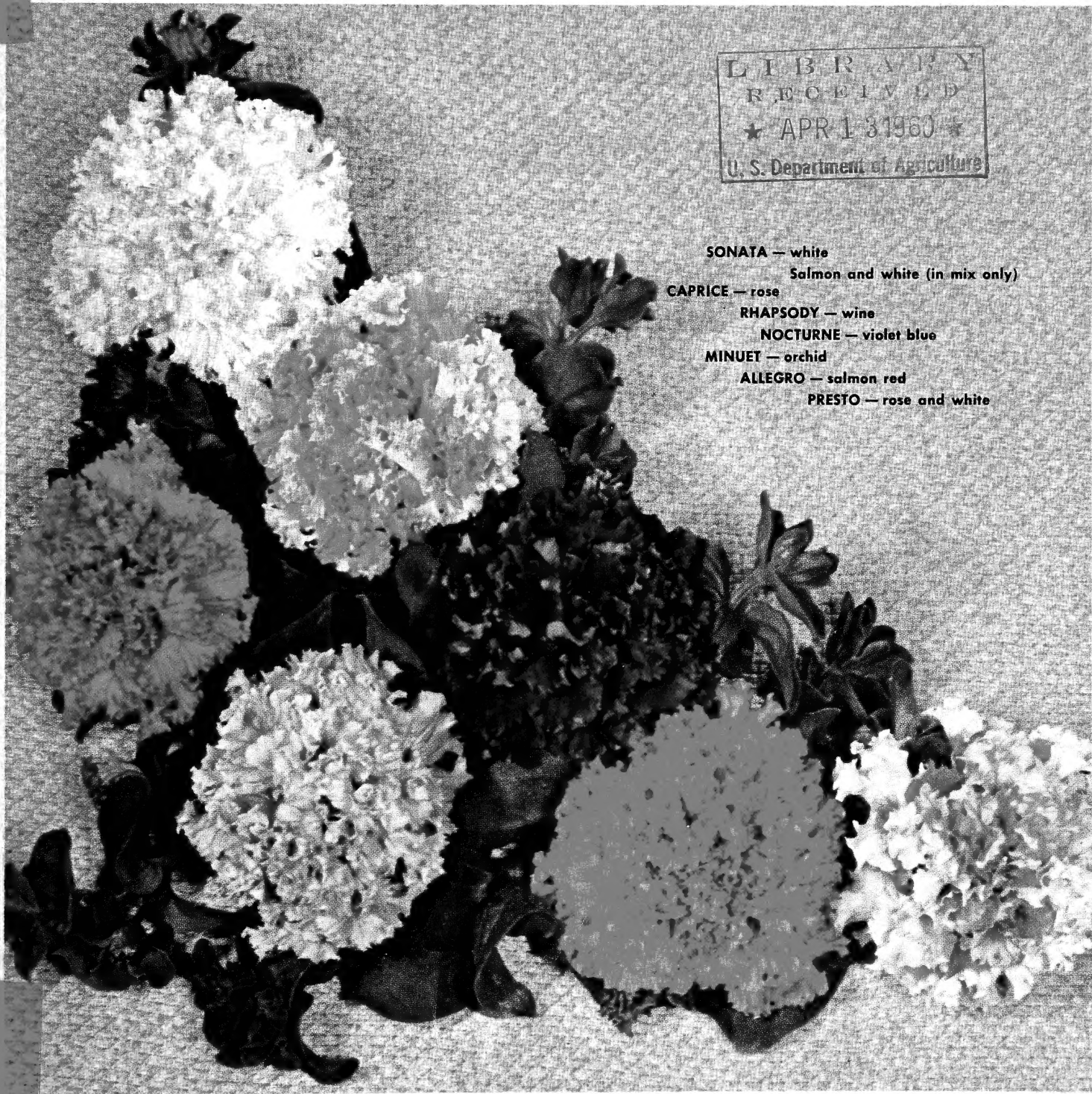
The index will be of service in finding the plants listed in this publication. If, however, there are others that you may need, call upon us for help. We are well acquainted with the problems that must be faced by the home gardener and we are always willing to make an effort to aid in the selection of plants and secure those that are needed.

Petunias

The Glorious Doubles



SONATA — white
Salmon and white (in mix only)
CAPRICE — rose
RHAPSODY — wine
NOCTURNE — violet blue
MINUET — orchid
ALLEGRO — salmon red
PRESTO — rose and white



GLORIOUS MIXTURE

For accents of color in huge full double flowers grow these famous Pan-American varieties in mixture or separate colors.

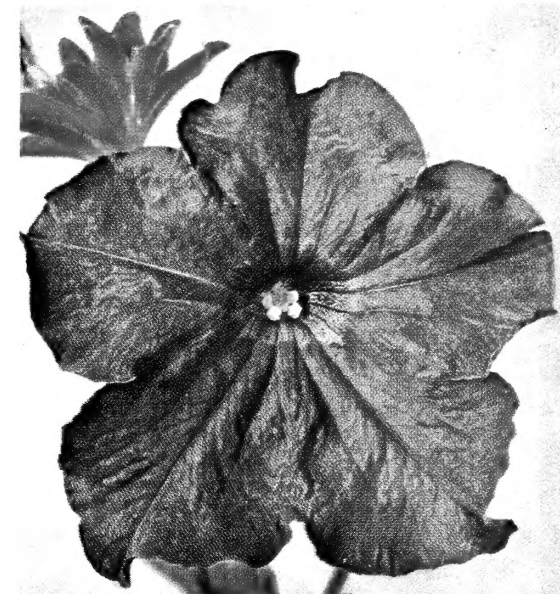
FIRE DANCE



CRUSADER



TANGO

BLUE
MAGIC

WORLD'S FINEST PETUNIAS

No landscape is complete without accents of color best provided by petunias. These grandifloras, bred by Pan-American Seeds, Inc., of Colorado, are the most popular of all. Plant them for quick color in new landscape plantings or in borders or beds for magnificent masses of color over a long season.

GRANDIFLORAS

The large flowered single hybrids combine size and beautiful form with many flowers. Order by variety name. Other varieties available.

BLUE LACE — orchid blue

LAVENDER LACE — orchid lavender

TOREADOR — crimson

MAYTIME



BALLERINA



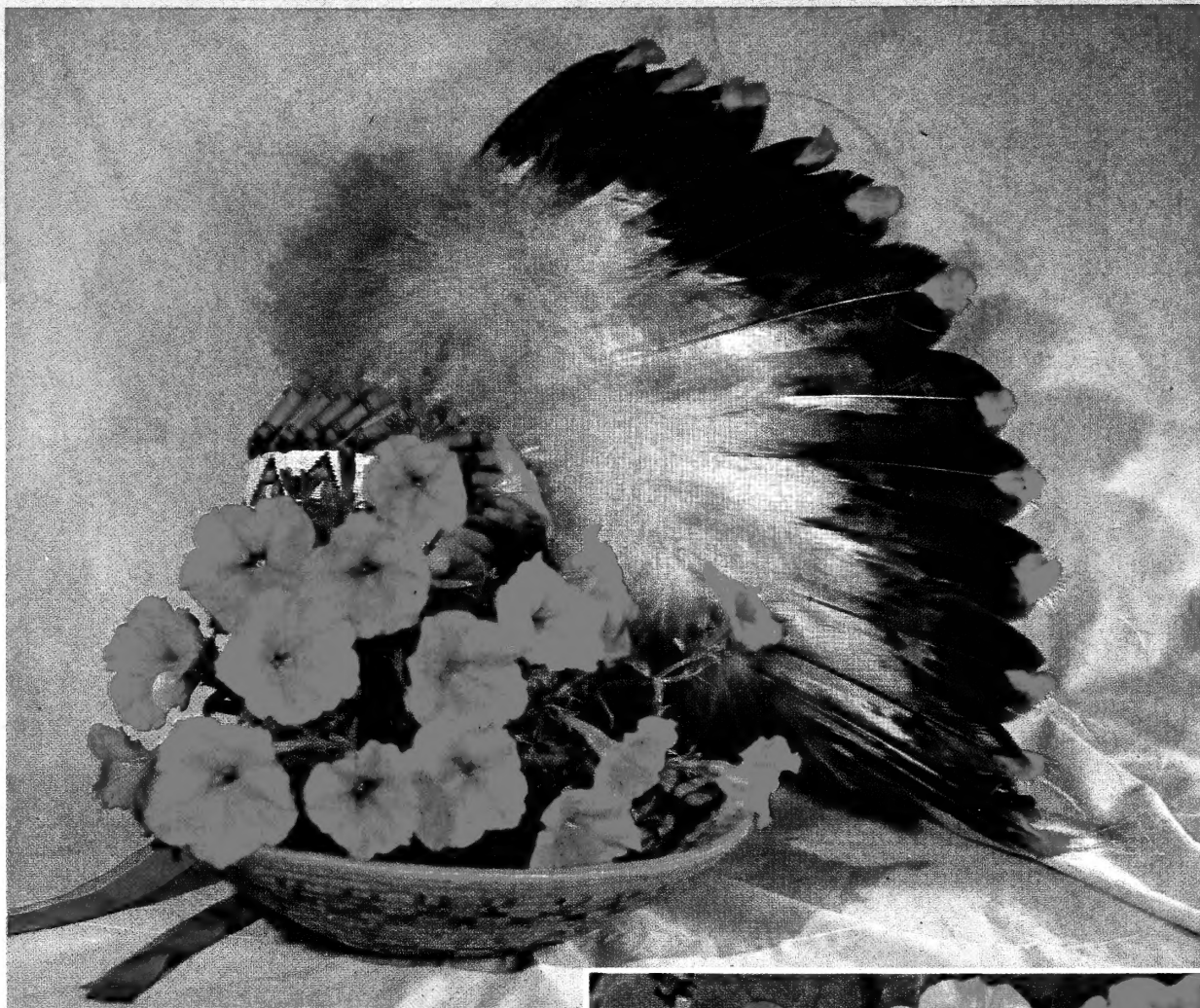
SABER DANCE



PRIMA DONNA

LA PALOMA





COMANCHE — Chief of the Multifloras

THE MULTIFLORA PETUNIAS

Thousands of medium sized blooms covering dwarf compact plants make this type indispensable for mass effect in the landscape planting.

All colors available — 13 varieties to choose from.

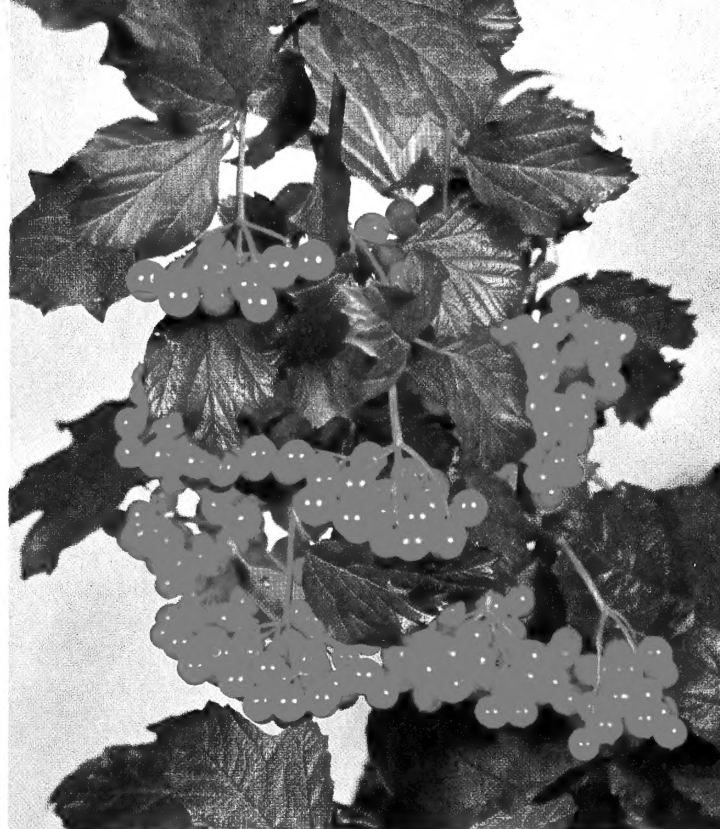
Mars	Linda	Aztec
Sioux	Mercury	Sugar Plum
Neptune	Satellite	Comet
Comanche	Paleface	Inca
	Venus	

POW-WOW





LILAC



VIBURNUM, AMERICAN CRANBERRY

ORNAMENTAL

SHRUBS

WEIGELA



We offer here a select list of ornamental shrubs that includes the best of those whose worth has been proven. No other single group of plants can take their place. They give wonderful variety of form, habit, color and size such as must be used in order to create the polished, finished look we all want in our gardens. It is almost impossible to make a house look and feel like a real, lived-in home without well-placed shrubs. They smooth out the foundation, accentuate the architectural beauties of the structure, soften or hide the harsh lines, give background to the lawn and flowers.

RED LEAF BARBERRY



PINK FLOWERING ALMOND (*Prunus glandulosa*). One of the most exquisitely beautiful of all flowering shrubs, the small, double, pink flowers packed along gracefully arched branches. Individual blooms, doubled to capacity, have the appearance of tiny rose buds. The texture at all seasons is anything but coarse, even the narrow leaves adding distinctive grace to home garden plantings. Double pink flowering almond enjoys full sunshine, a well-drained soil, fertilizer practices that include applications of limestone every other year, and deep mulches as with barnyard manure. It definitely resents being crowded in too closely among trees and other, taller shrubs. Goes to about four feet in height.

BARBERRIES

Green Leaf Japanese Barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*). Here is one of the most utilitarian of all garden shrubs, its form gracefully rounded when well grown and where space permits. Leaves are smallish, oval, smooth and, in autumn, take on some of the most brilliant tones in golden-yellow, red, and scarlet. Japanese barberry makes an exceptionally fine hedge, especially along those sides of the grounds that are in the sun, and where you may need some kind of inoffensive protection against dogs, kids, etc. Flowers are yellow, not too conspicuous, but are followed by bright red berry-like fruits that hang on and on into the winter. Use as a graceful filler in shrub borders, and in groups or clumps on corners, or anywhere.

Red Leaf Japanese Barberry (*Berberis thunbergii atropurpurea*). Probably now the best of all Japanese barberry forms because of the special beauty of the deep, red-purple foliage. Like the green leaf form, it is armed by simple, though highly efficient, thorns that improve its value tremendously where protective plantings are needed. The foliage holds its color well, too, and the gardener will also enjoy the advantage of the graceful, thick, rounded form of the shrub. Give it sunshine and do not plant where it will be unduly crowded.

PURPLE LEAF CHERRY (*Prunus cistena*). A handsome and tremendously hardy, open-growing shrub with pink flowers before the leaves in spring, followed by brilliant purple foliage throughout the growing season. Four to six feet tall, compact, excellent as foundation shrub or as accent shrub in border planting.

COTONEASTERS

Peking Cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster acutifolia*). Here is a large and bushy cotoneaster of especial value to home gardeners throughout our region. It varies in height between 4 and 6 feet, bears nice-looking leaves 1½ to 2 inches in length. The habit, in well-grown specimens, is more or less upright, with a pendulous tendency. Peking cotoneaster is adapted to any well-drained soil, does best in sunshine, and can be planted most effectively in background groups, or in hedges.

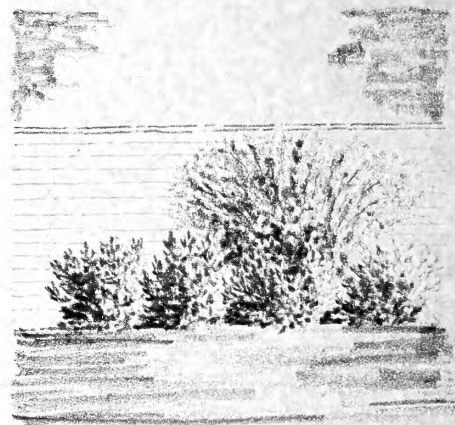
Redberried Cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster integerrima*). An extremely hardy shrub, native to Siberia, that grows to about 6 feet. The leaves are oval to round and somewhat wooly and whitish beneath. The flowers are white blushed with pink and appear in nodding clusters of 2 to 4. These are followed by ¼-inch round red berries. The erect habit of this flowering shrub, the pinkish flowers and the attractive fruit all add up to a desirable plant for the home grounds.

ALPINE CURRANT (*Ribes alpinum*). The superior qualities of this fine shrub are to be found chiefly in its dense, neat growth habit, its ability to tolerate shady conditions much better than the average ornamental, its exceptional degree of hardiness and ruggedness, its nice-looking foliage, and its value as a clipped hedge. In other words, it is a shrub of many uses, the twiggy crown quite attractive even in winter, but especially so when clothed with dark green foliage in summer. Can be grown far north. Old specimens have lived for 300 years.

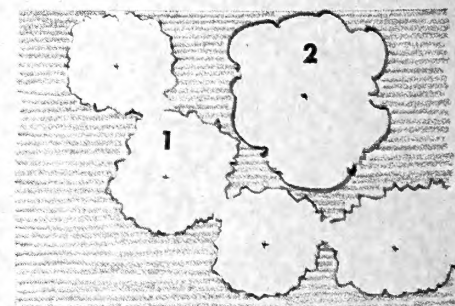
ORNAMENTAL

DEUTZIA (*Deutzia* spp.). Deutzias are typical members of the same plant family that includes such beautiful, hardy shrubs as mockorange, hydrangea and flowering currant. The superior kinds of Deutzias are mainly Oriental in origin, with tendencies to flower somewhat later (late May, June, even into July) than most other home-grown shrubs. Blooms are produced profusely, are white in color, though some forms have pink tints. Deutzias like to be planted in full light for best flowering, are very adaptable for clump or group plantings, either as foregrounds or backgrounds depending upon species and variety.

The Deutzias, Pink Flowering Almond, Mockorange, Spireas, Barberry, Purple Leaf Cherry, and Weigelas are the very backbone of the color structure of our gardens. Upon these we must depend to provide the variety in form and color so essential to the relief of monotony.



Similarity in the structure of plants used together results in harmony but there is still ample opportunity for interesting variations in texture, color, bloom, size and form. The sketch shows a combination of (1) Flowering Almond and (2) Thunberg Spirea. Each of these plants has an ascending habit. The plan below shows the spacing which will prevent overcrowding.



SPIRAEA THUNBERGI

SHRUBS

DOGWOODS

Bailey Dogwood; Red-Twigged Dogwood (*Cornus baileyi*). Here is one of the finest shrubby dogwoods that we have found for planting where the gardener wants the advantage of deep, bright red twig colors in wintertime. It is more or less upright in its habit of growth, will finally rise to near 6 to 8 feet in height.

Golden Twigged Dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera flaviramea*). The beautifully striking golden yellow of the young twigs, when the shrub stands leafless in the winter garden, sets it apart as something very special, different and desirable. What is more, you have the advantage of nice-looking flowers and fruits, spring and late summer or fall, respectively. And the leaves turn to color with the approach of autumn, another nice feature. All of these shrubby dogwoods, be they red- or yellow-twigged, become the more handsome as you induce them to form a larger proportion of young growth by fertilizing and pruning hard occasionally.

Variegated Dogwood (*Cornus alba elegantissima variegata*). The beauties of foliage, with the leaves edged in creamy white, prominent all summer long; of bright red twigs that are a show all their own when the shrub stands leafless in winter; of broad trusses of flowers in spring, followed by whitish or bluish-white fruits in late summer and fall; and of autumn leaf color as well. The height, normally near 4-6 feet, may vary somewhat depending on how much pruning you do. Some gardeners cut it back hard every third or fourth year, thus stimulating more younger, brighter-red shoots for winter color.

The photograph below illustrates the results of a successful gardener. Not only is the landscape obviously well maintained but also the selection of plants was well made in the first place. None is too large for its location. None is so small as to be overlooked in its place in the composition. The texture of each harmonizes well with the others in the group.

EUONYMUS

Winged Burning Bush; Winged Euonymus (*Euonymus alatus*). This shrub has gained a well-justified reputation as being one of the most brilliant of all plants in the fall garden after the leaves have turned to brightest reds, crimson-reds and scarlet-reds. In addition there are very few things that possess its neatness so far as appearance and habit of growth are concerned. Final height is near 6 to 8 feet. The corky wings of bark that develop along the branches are highly valued for flower arrangements, too.

Dwarf Winged Burning Bush (*Euonymus alatus compacta*). This is an exact counterpart of the above except for the much more compact habit and lower height. Fall foliage has the same brilliance. The corky wings of bark on twigs and branches are perhaps not quite as wide. Both of these fine shrubs, the larger one above and this dwarfier form, may be used for hedges. But we prefer them grown as part of the shrub or foundation planting where the dwarf variety fits so nicely into foreground positions.

FORSYTHIA, spp. These gorgeous, yellow-flowered beauties, loaded with bright blooms in earliest spring when the garden is so much in need of color, have captured the fancy of gardeners everywhere. Forsythias are so little trouble, from every standpoint, producing their abundant crops of brilliance without effort or care. They prefer a place in the sun, of course, and always look more stunning when grouped with 3, 4 or more at a place.

HONEYSUCKLES

Clavey's Dwarf Honeysuckle (*Lonicera variety*). Many honeysuckles are noted for their beauty and hardiness, but this Dwarf type is outstanding among them. It grows in rounded form, to 3 or 4 ft., retaining very nice, controlled shape even without shearing. And it can be trimmed or clipped, of course, if the gardener wishes to use it for formal hedging. When grown without trimming, small yellow flowers appear in spring to be followed by attractive red berries in late summer. Fine for foundation planting, too.



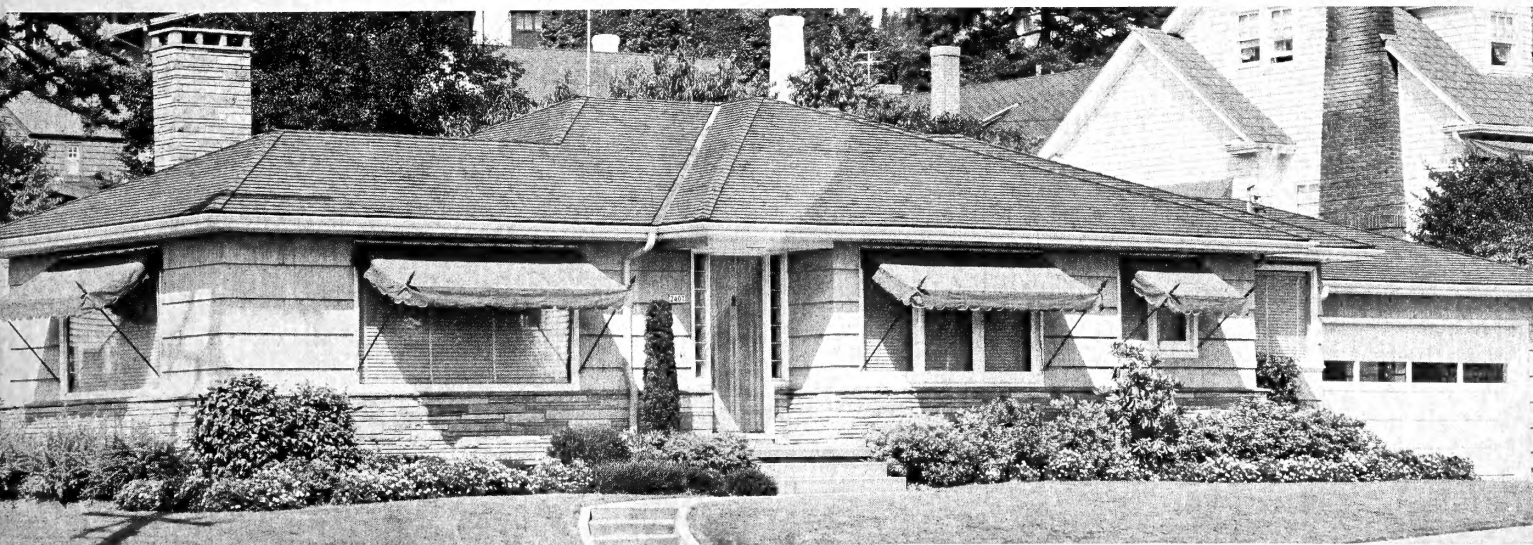
LILAC

Zabel Honeysuckle (*Lonicera korolkowii zabeli*). Here is a particularly handsome, big, bush honeysuckle that finally will stand at 8 to 10 feet. Its habit is more or less open, loose and quite graceful where it has room to grow without fighting nearby shrubs and trees. Outstanding is the gray-blue hue of the foliage, all during summer. In spring it bears red flowers which are followed by bright berries of red, too.

HYDRANGEAS

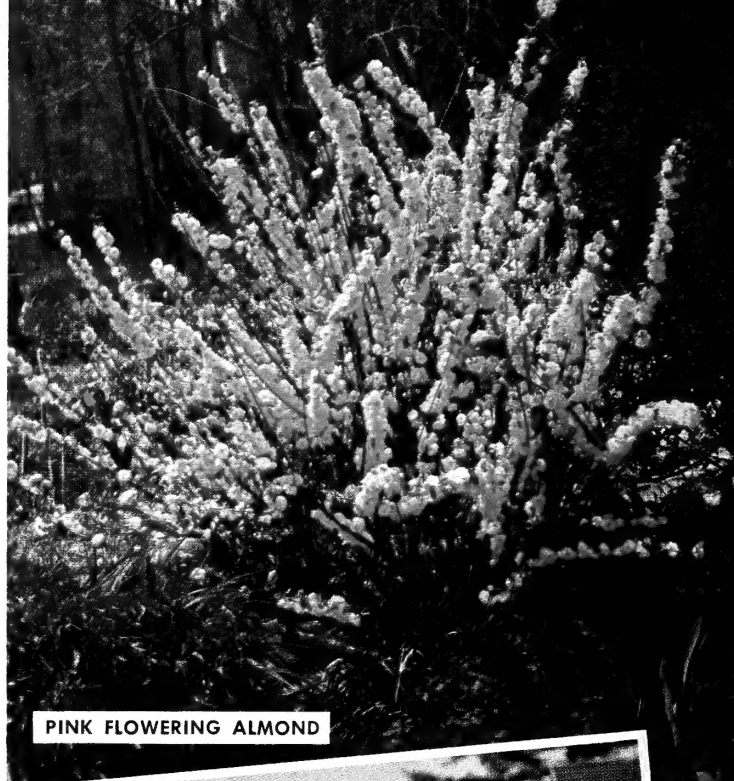
Hills of Snow Hydrangea (*Hydrangea aborescens grandiflora*). One of the two most spectacular of summer-flowering shrubs, the large trusses of white flowers capping every upright branch when conditions are favorable. Every garden should have at least one group of these striking shrubs. Habit is loose, upright, somewhat straggly, to near 4 feet. Although it is known to be quite tolerant of shade, best flowering develops out in good light.

Continued next page





MOCKORANGE MINNESOTA SNOWFLAKE



PINK FLOWERING ALMOND

SPIREA BRIDALWREATH

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

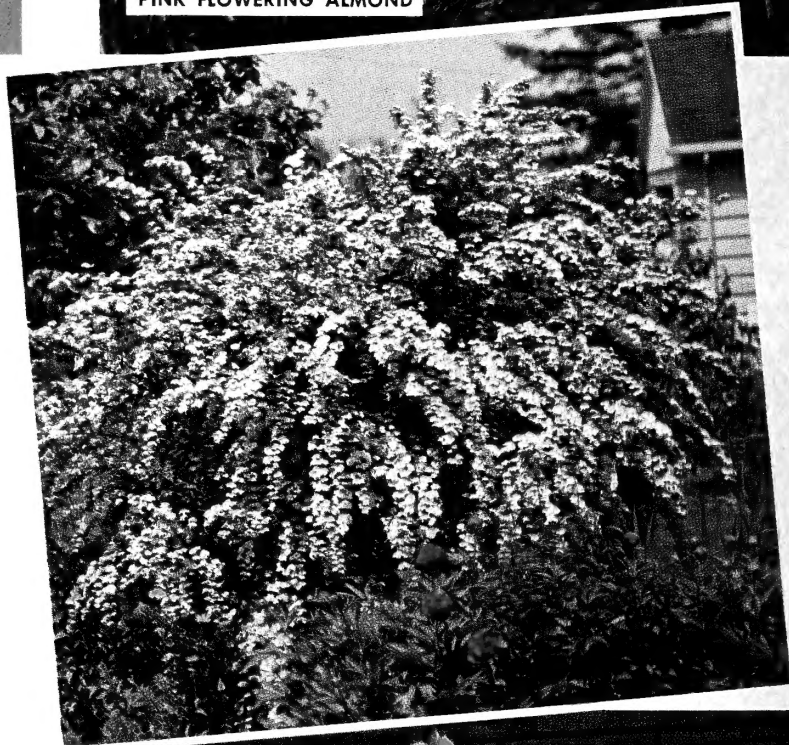
Continued

Peegee Hydrangea (*Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*). Huge, conical heads of white flowers, carried all over the shrub during summer, make this hydrangea an equally spectacular, magnificent shrub that deserves a place in every home grounds. When pruned back hard, after becoming thoroughly established, the heads of bloom, white at first, then taking on pink and pink-purple tones, can be induced to grow to mammoth size. Light pruning gives more heads, smaller in size, and better, therefore, for the average home garden. PeeGee may be grown in short-trunked tree fashion to become very effective. Note that the two hydrangeas, both of highly recommended kinds, are best used in rather different ways. The Snowhill variety is definitely lower, for mass use. PeeGee is taller, for specimen planting.

LILACS

Persian Lilac (*Syringa persica*). This is an all-time favorite with lilac lovers, the loose, broad panicles of fragrant pale lilac flowers noteworthy for the attractive way they are carried over the entire crown. The bushes themselves have distinctive form, the upright branches gradually arching outward in graceful fashion. Texture is more delicate and fitting than with most other lilacs, the leaves and twigs smaller.

Common Purple Lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*). The delightfully fragrant oldtimer of grandmother's garden, rugged and sturdy, a sure performer anywhere in our region. Crowded all over in May with heavy scented-trusses of lilac-purple bloom. Plant them singly, in groups or where you need tall, natural hedges. The more light they can get from all sides, the more beautiful and bushy do they remain.



PHILADELPHUS AUREUS



POTENTILLA



VARIEGATED DOGWOOD



HYDRANGEA, HILLS OF SNOW



Lilac, French Hybrids (*Syringa vulgaris* hyb.). This highly developed group of lilacs bears magnificent trusses of single or double fragrant blooms in a wide range of colors during May. Being grafted, these lilacs cause very little trouble with suckering. Usually available in **blue, white, pink, red, and purple** varieties. Height 8 to 10 feet when mature.

MOCKORANGE

Dwarf Golden Mockorange (*Philadelphus coronarius aureus*). The foliage of this valuable low-growing shrub is bright yellow in the early part of the season, changing to soft greenish yellow or chartreuse as the foliage matures. Generally grows only 4 to 5 feet high and is highly desirable as an accent plant in border and foundation plantings where its colorful foliage contrasts pleasingly with that of other shrubs. The fragrant white flowers are borne in June.

Frosty Morn Mockorange (*Philadelphus 'Frosty Morn'*). Pat. No. 1174. This fine new shrub is excellent wherever a small plant is needed. "Frosty Morn" hardly exceeds 3 feet and it has other worth while attributes. The flowers, for example, are fragrant, very double and purest white. Furthermore, it blooms late—June and into July. Add all these features to a hardy plant and you have something worthy of our gardens.

Lemoine Mockorange (*Philadelphus lemoinei*). Another very fragrant, white-flowered mockorange that is particularly valuable in home plantings for the fact that it does not get too large. It is a hybrid form, the foliage distinctly smaller, too, than in many other species and varieties, an advantage where finer texture is needed. The shrub rises to 5 feet, sometimes 6, its habit more or less dense, upright, with slightly arching branches. A fine variety.

On the following page are more Mockoranges of which we are justifiably proud. Large masses of white flowers present a spectacle hard to match and these plants of ours cover themselves with blooms.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

Continued

Minnesota Snowflake Mockorange (*Philadelphus* 'Minnesota Snowflake'). Pat. No. 538. A rather new introduction that is especially worthy for the masses of white, fragrant flowers it produces. The blooms, being very double, tend to last longer on the shrub without shattering, too, a great advantage. Leaves are more attractive than those of most *philadelphus* varieties, retaining their fine, dark green color through the summer. The plants have a pleasing, upright habit of growth, will grow to six feet or more in height.

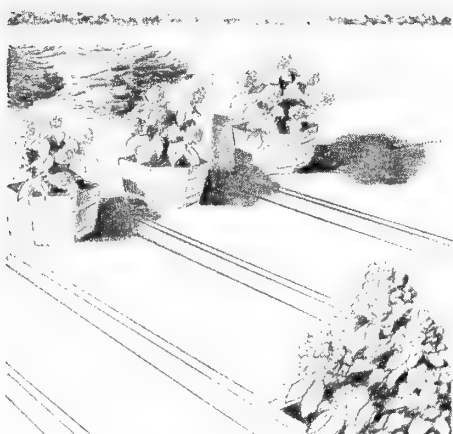
Virginal Mockorange (*Philadelphus virginalis*). This is the popular semi-double, broad-flowered hybrid mockorange that took the country by storm and still continues to be in great demand. Flowers are big enough to be outstanding in any garden, their semi-doubleness assuring that they hold together and remain showy after other types have finished. The shrub is loose and open, not at all dense, compact. Give it sunshine.

NINEBARKS

Dwarf Ninebark (*Physocarpus opulifolius nanus*). A rugged, beautiful shrub, the parent form of which is one of the hardiest of native North American species, ranging northward into Canada. Ninebarks are noted for their showy clusters of white flowers, for their naturally attractive habits of growth, for the odd and interesting way the bark peels, and in this variety, for the denser, more compact form to 4-5 feet. These qualities make dwarf ninebark an excellent hedge plant.

Golden Ninebark (*Physocarpus opulifolius leuteus*). We regard this as being the best of the big ninebarks, not only because its higher-ranging crown (to 7-8 feet when well grown) is covered with white or pinkish-white flowers in June and July, but more particularly because of the bright yellowness of the young foliage. The shrub adds a distinctive tone to the grounds, as a result, and is big enough and graceful enough to show itself off well in any planting.

Add the repetition of tubbed plants to the rhythm of the steps to make the ascent more interesting. Tubs of Mums would be something to contemplate in the late summer. But there are other fine choices. How about a low caniferous evergreen from our list starting on page 20.



VIRGINAL MOCKORANGE

POTENTILLA

Potentilla; Shubby Cinquefoil (*Potentilla fruticosa*). The most outstanding feature of the potentillas is the way they produce their yellow flowers (that look for all the world like small wild roses) throughout the summer, from about June through August. As you know, it is quite difficult to keep the mid-summer shrub plantings colorful because there are so few that come on that late. The potentillas have other advantages, too, notably their very graceful, low, rounded form and their exceptional hardiness. Use them out in the sunshine where you need shapely, rounded shrubs to about 3 feet.

Gold Drop Cinquefoil (*Potentilla* 'Gold Drop'). Here is another hardy little flowering shrub less than 3 feet high. Small shrubs are in great demand for planting about low, rambling homes and this one is no exception. Perhaps the bright yellow, Buttercup flowers, seen from June to October, have something to do with the popularity of this round, fine textured plant. Remember—this yellow looks perfect against a green or brown background.

WEIGELA. Don't overlook the handsome, summer-flowering Weigelas. These are, without question, the most colorful of all our ornamental shrubs. They come in rose-pink and red varieties that display their color after the rush of the spring blooming season. Furthermore, they bloom over a long period of time. You may expect the Weigelas to grow to 5 or 6 feet high.

SPIREAS

Ural False Spirea; Ashleaved Spirea (*Sorbaria sorbifolia*; *Spiraea sorbifolia*). Something entirely different from the usual spirea. Flowers are carried in handsome plumes, topping long upright branches that are clothed with compound, ash-like foliage. Very good as a ground cover on slopes because of its suckering habit. Also, one of the first plants to leaf out in spring. Furthermore, in the late summer and fall the seed capsules, arranged in the large panicles, make attractive brown dry material for home decorations.

Anthony Waterer Spirea (*Spiraea bumalda* 'Anthony Waterer'). Rose to rose-red flowers, produced in wide, spreading, more or less flattened clusters at the tips of all young branches, opening in June or July and remaining colorful for months, are the chief features that have brought this shrub its great popularity everywhere. Anthony waterer spirea is a most generous and adaptable shrub, to 3 feet tall when well grown, that has many uses. We have seen it planted in natural unclipped hedges, in prominent specimen groups of 3 or more, or in the forefront of shrub borders. If it can be cut back to the ground occasionally, in late winter or very early spring, vigorous shoots and bigger flower heads will result.

Froebel Spirea (*Spiraea bumalda* 'Froebel'). This shrub has many of the attributes of the Anthony Waterer variety, above, but the flowers are of near pink hues, and come on much earlier, reaching their peak in June. The habit is very pleasant, easy to fit into any home grounds. Branches are upright-ascending, the foliage on healthy specimens long and good-looking. The shrub is very easy to maintain, an advantage to the modern gardener who does not like being tied down to too many chores.

Double Bridalwreath (*Spiraea prunifolia plena*). The true Bridalwreath, the most graceful and handsome of all spireas, with hosts of small, double, white flowers clustering all along the widely arching branches. Individual blooms look like miniature white roses, very double, an advantage because they do not shatter so quickly.

Thunberg Spirea (*Spiraea thunbergi*). One of the true harbingers of spring, a very early flowering species with masses of tiny, pure white blooms covering the crown. A thin-twiggled, fine-textured beauty that looks good throughout the year, even when it stands leafless in winter.

Vanhoutte Spirea (*Spiraea vanhouttei*). Another graceful and beautiful spirea that is noted for the long, gracefully arching branches that are clothed all along with rounded clusters of showy white flowers. Best used in groups of 3 or more, or in shrub plantings where its 4-6 foot height will fit.

VIBURNUMS

Viburnums, like some of our other plant groups, offer a considerable variety in size, form, flower and fruit display. The Highbush Cranberry produces its flowers in large flat clusters whereas the European Snowball arranges its flowers in attractive round balls. Brilliant red fruit decorate the Wayfaring Bush in mid-summer but the Highbush Cranberry holds its red fruit on to the end of summer. The dwarf Viburnum, growing to about 3 feet, is a handy little midget in comparison to the handsome and useful Nannyberry.

Arrowhead Viburnum (*Viburnum dentatum*). An upright-growing beauty that covers itself in spring with broad clusters of white flowers, ranges up to 6-7 feet. Foliage is most attractive, too. A very hardy native that is at home everywhere in our region and north.

Wayfaring Bush (*Viburnum lantana*). Here is a handy, large screen plant that grows to 10 feet or more. The white flowers are borne in 4-inch nearly flat clusters on which the brilliant red fruit develop in the middle of summer. By fall the fruit has assumed the form of a raisin and has turned almost black. The leaves, incidentally, are quite large—they vary from 2 to 5 inches in length.

Nannyberry Viburnum; Sheepberry (*Viburnum lentago*). Broad clusters of white flowers are carried conspicuously all over the crown of this lovely, loose, open-growing shrub or small tree that is capable of getting up to 10 feet or more where conditions are right. One of the hardiest of all flowering shrubs, its natural range extending northward into the Hudson's Bay country.

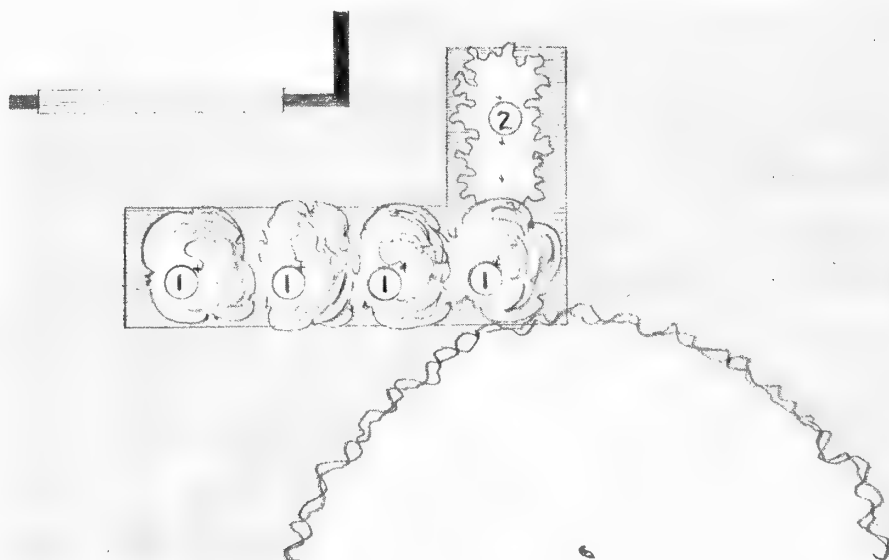
Highbush Cranberry (*Viburnum opulus*). A beautiful shrub, with showy white or creamy-white flowers in spring, brilliant foliage colors in autumn, and clusters of brightest-red, berry-like fruits that hang long into the winter. Foliage is bright green in summer, the shrub broad-topped, good-looking all the time.

Dwarf Highbush Cranberry (*Viburnum opulus nanum*). This handsome little plant seldom exceeds 3 feet. It forms a dense, round mass with leaves almost as large as the big plants. The fall color is a fine red; and, after the leaves are gone for the year, the plant still appears to be dense because of the multitude of twigs that make up the structure of the plant.

European Snowball Viburnum (*Viburnum opulus sterile*; *V. opulus roseum*). Nothing is quite so spectacular as one of these shrubs when it stands clothed in May and June with its masses of white "Snowballs" of sterile flowers in their large, rounded heads. The foliage is noted for its autumn brilliance when it turns to bright red. European snowball is a tall shrub, to 8 and 10 feet, widening toward the top. Give it a prominent position in the sun.



These foundation plantings will not complicate the maintenance of the home. That is why—for the sake of convenience and ease—the shrubs have been moved out several feet from the house. The little housekeeping chores such as window washing, painting, storm window and screen adjustment are greatly simplified. Frankly, this method of planting does reduce work; and, as seen from the street or road, the plants in this location give the same effect as those planted tight against the house. But that is not all. From the house you can also see the shrubs you have planted. So you can now enjoy from the home the plants that are normally set out to improve the general appearance of your home.



The plan shows the locations of the shrubs selected for this situation and they are as follows: (1) Redleaf Japanese Barberry; (2) Mugho Pine; and the tree is a Crabapple or a young Norway Maple variety. These plants are located between 6 and 8 feet out from the house. Perhaps in your situation they would have to be closer in but not too close because, from the point of view of the plant, it must be nice to have more than one side.

TREES

for shade and beauty

We urge you to plant trees because trees are the very backbone of any landscape composition. Without them the landscape design is no more significant than the pattern in a carpet or finger drawings idly sketched in sand. We have learned to live in spaces with walls and a ceiling, in addition to a simple floor, and these spaces are best created of nature's materials — trees.

Indeed, we do live in a three-dimensional world. On these pages we offer you a selection of the finest trees that lend themselves to the task of shaping up the space in which you and your family may happily live in sunshine or shade.

. . . AND TREES FOR MORE PLEASANT LIVING, TOO!

They fit into the pattern of living of modern people—especially those, who, for one reason or other, prefer to stay close to home even on holidays when others, less fortunate perhaps, are out on the highways attempting to "get someplace." Just a little observation is enough to convince anyone that the most "ornamental" tree has a lot of "woody" character about it even though it is far removed from the primitive forest. So it is not surprising to find busy people loafing under a tree at home and enjoying this product of nature. For this and other related reasons we are pleased to recommend the trees we stock because we know that along with every tree we sell goes something intangible that will become more and more valuable to you as the years go by.

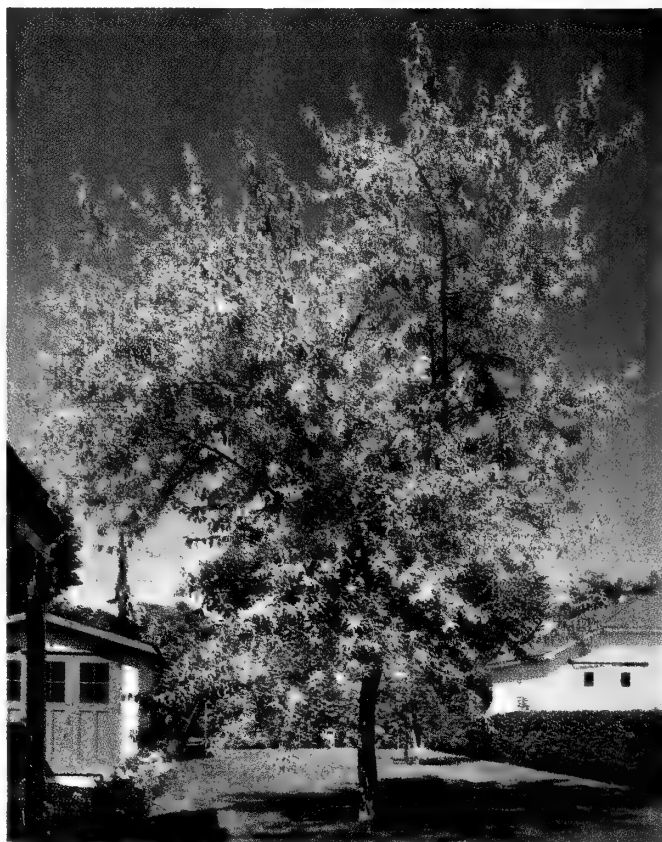
WHITE BIRCH



MORaine LOCUST

The Moraine Locust above is the kind of tree that forms a perfect canopy. The nature of the tree suggests protection.

The white Birch and the Russian Olive pictured on this page are handy as screen plants or specimens—veritable statues of vegetation.



RUSSIAN OLIVE



NORWAY MAPLE

The Norway Maple, and its two varieties below, also form a canopy under which it is pleasant to live and play but the ceiling formed by this tree is lower than that of the Moraine Locust. These trees, thickly set with attractive leaves, cast a most agreeable, dense shade.



SILVER MAPLE

The Silver Maple will always be popular with people who need a fast growing shade tree. It is interesting to note that this one traveled along with the pioneers from east to west because it, too, was rugged.

CRIMSON KING NORWAY MAPLE



SCHWEDLER MAPLE

TREES *for shade and beauty*

ASH

Green Ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica lanceolata*). A handsome roundheaded tree, one of the hardiest, most rugged to be found. In nature the parent species ranges from Maine westward into Saskatchewan, clear evidence of its hardihood. A rapid grower in youth, with an upright habit, it rounds off at maturity (at 50-60 feet) to take on more picturesque form. The bright greenness of the young shoots is chiefly responsible for the common name. Green Ash, as a result of its performance in all northern states, and out across the Great Plains far into Canada, has earned a top-ranked position among shade trees. It is beautiful whether used as a single specimen, or planted in clumps of 2, 3 or 4.

Mountain Ash (*Sorbus aucuparia*). Brilliantly-colored fruits, hanging in heavy, showy clusters through the months of fall and early winter, plus a lovely display of broad panicles of white flowers in spring, plus a shapely crown of nice-looking leaves that turn to showy tones of yellow, orange and red in autumn, mark this tree as particularly worthy in every landscape. In youth it has more or less upright, conical habit that gradually fills out as it ages, rounding off somewhere between 20 and 30 feet. The habit of growth is ideal for home plantings, large or small, the lower branches being carried well above the ground, the trunk clean and straight. Place it away from sidewalks, driveways, patios, and the like, in positions where there is ample space to show off the beautiful features of flowers, fruits and colorful foliage, each in its season.

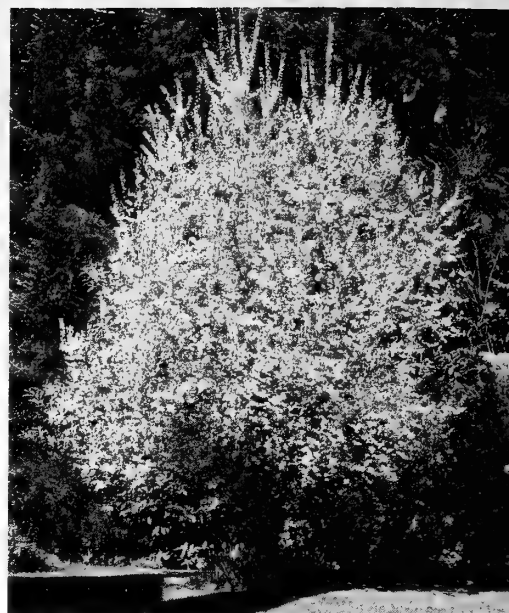


AMERICAN LINDEN

BIRCHES

White Birch Clumps (*Betula alba*). The sheer whiteness of bark of these handsome birches is magnified many times where they are grown clump-fashion rather than single-trunked. Increasingly our landscape men and home gardeners are coming to recognize the extra esthetic values, on properties of all sizes, large or small, that are associated with the use of groups or clumps of birches. Winter and summer they stand out above everything else around them.

Cut Leaf Weeping Birch (*Betula pendula laciniata*). Though the sheer beauty of clean, white bark is most often considered to be the outstanding feature of the trees, it actually has other attributes of exquisite grace, of delicate texture, and of attractive, down-hanging form that make it even more valuable. The small, deeply-cut leaves add an extra touch of beauty not only in summer green, but also in autumn when they turn yellow and golden-yellow. In fact, even in winter when the branches are bare the Cut Leaf Weeping Birch is a standout, the masses of thin, gracefully-held, pendulous branches marking it as apart from other shade tree types. And as it matures, it stretches upward in an almost stately columnar habit, never too wide for even the smaller properties.



PURPLELEAF FLOWERING PLUM

It might be argued that trees really cannot work miracles; but, if they cannot, then no other living thing can either. Take the case of the vacant lot occupied by nothing more than empty space and miscellaneous weeds. Imagine it now planted to several vigorous Birches, Maples and Ash. Surely a small miracle has taken place for the empty, useless lot suddenly becomes inhabitable. Children are attracted to its cool shade, adults take pleasure in the newly formed spaces under the protective cover of foliage. Suddenly, under this canopy, the weeds seem much less conspicuous, much less important.

An outdoor living room doesn't seem to have much interest until it is planted. Here we suggest one way to do it; (1) Amur Maple; (2) Peonies (page 34); (3) Common Purple Lilac (page 6); (4) Green Leaf Japanese Barberry (page 4); (5) Moraine Locust; (6) border plants of Weigela and Philadelphus.



CRABAPPLES

Malus varieties. When you combine beautiful flowers; fine foliage that is attractive both in its summer green and as it turns to brighter colors with the approach of autumn; an almost perfect habit of growth, stature and size; plus the possibility of added color in fall and winter from branches hanging full of bright red fruits . . . when you put all these fine qualities together in one group of ornamental trees like the Flowering Crabapples, it is easy to understand why they are coming to be recognized as the most valuable of all kinds for home ground's plantings. Landscape authorities freely predict that the ornamental crabs, popular as they now are, will be used in increasing numbers in the future.

Almey Crab. One of the outstanding new varieties with flowers of bright, glistening red. Blooms are unusually large, too, sometimes getting almost as big as a silver dollar, the buds almost fiery red then changing to a lighter red and rose-red tones as they expand. Even from a distance the coloring is brilliant. Important, too, is the fact that Almey begins to bloom while still quite young and small. As the tree ages the crown broadens, rounding off at 15 to 18 feet, a good size for the home garden.

Hopa Crab. A beautiful, highly popular variety with bright red buds, deep rose-red flowers, and red fruits hanging abundantly in the fall. The tree is a round-headed beauty at maturity, to 15 or 20 feet. Noted for its general ruggedness, too, the Hopa crab has come into widespread landscape use in all parts of our country and Canada.

Bechtel's Crab. Big, broad, beautiful flowers, so double that they look almost like roses, are the mark of this most popular crabapple. Blooms often nearly two inches wide, their effect mostly white although there may be a slight tinge of pink in the bud state. Bechtel's crab is perfectly adapted to our region since it is a variety of one of our beautiful native species. In fact, it must be regarded as among the hardiest of all flowering trees, able to withstand conditions all through the northern States, out across the Great Plains, even into Canada's Hudson Bay section. To help the flowers retain their freshness and color over the longest possible time, try to plant Bechtel's where it is not in full sunshine during mid-day hours.

Radiant Crab. We are proud to offer this handsome red-flowering crabapple. It is a new introduction from the Minnesota State Plant Breeding Farm, especially selected for our climatic conditions. It was formerly known under number (Minnesota No. 6c). Radiant is a more compact, symmetrical grower than most crabapples. The fruits are bright red, not too large, and hang on the tree well through the autumn and into early winter. It is something distinctly different among crabs. We recommend it highly.

AMERICAN ELM (*Ulmus americana*). This is the classic tree among all those that have been used in our country for garden, street and park planting. No other kind can match the grace of its form as the huge limbs arch and curve upward and outward to give the vase-shaped form that is so characteristic.

LINDENS

American Linden (*Tilia americana*). Our native American linden, or basswood as it is often also called, is a majestic tree as it matures into picturesque age. Leaves are large, more or less rounded, bright green throughout the summer. The crown of branches and large limbs stands more upright than that of the American elm, and even during winter months, when leaves are off, it shows the same kind of attractive form we associate with old specimens of Sugar maple. American linden is another notably hardy tree, perfectly at home everywhere in our region.

Littleleaf Linden (*Tilia cordata*). This linden is similar to the American linden in form only. It is somewhat smaller in size, the leaves are smaller and it is more compact. It grows to 50 feet or so and it is a neat, clean shade tree. The leaves are dark green above and whitish beneath. The creamy-yellow flowers are small but borne in profusion in mid-summer.

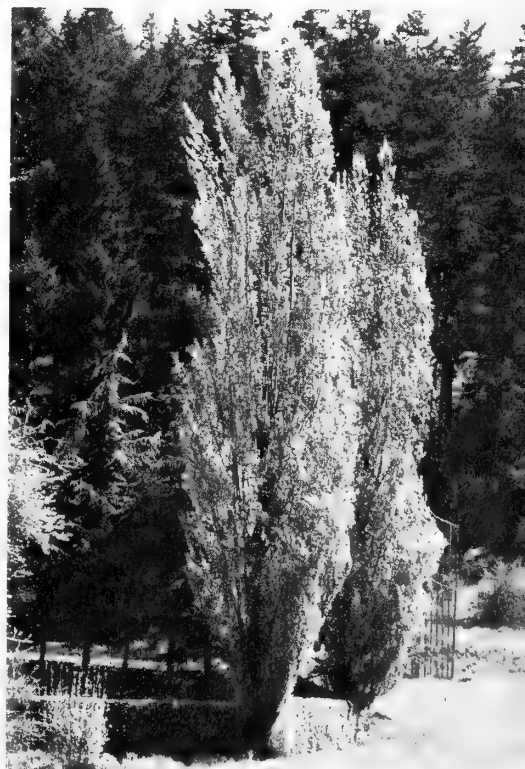
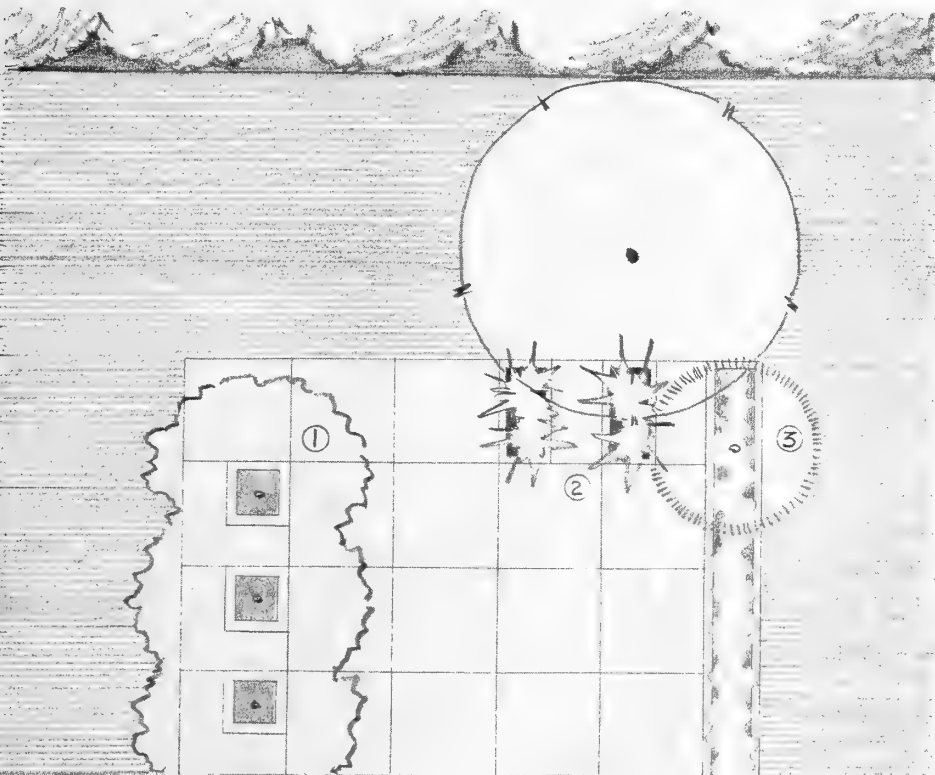
LOCUSTS

Moraine Locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos* 'Moraine'). Pat. No. 836. All the fine qualities home gardeners are looking for in large shade trees are brought together in this wonderful variety. The tall, broad, shapely crown is clothed with interesting, small-leafletted foliage that produces just the right degree of light, mottled, filtered shade most of us want in our summer gardens.

Skyline Locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos* 'Skyline'). Pat. No. 1619. Here is another fine variety from an impressive list of outstanding new trees. This one develops a pyramidal form from a strong symmetrical branching pattern. Stakes are not needed by this vigorous, dark green tree.

Continued next page

The plan below shows how plants may be arranged to give a sense of privacy, or completeness of space, about a paved terrace. Notice that the plants are not crowded. Furthermore, there is ample variety in color, form and size of the plants selected.



LOMBARDY POPLAR



RED CRABAPPLE

Sunburst Locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos* 'Sunburst'). Pat. No. 1313. Almost spectacular is the broad, golden-yellow crown of graceful, delicate leaves of this new-found garden beauty. Here is a clean tree, a rapid growing tree which, like its sister variety the Moraine locust, above, brings together every quality that we associate with only the very best garden, street and park types. We recommend Sunburst particularly because it introduces into the home grounds the great advantage of the golden-yellow leaves. Though all of us know and appreciate the value of lots of green-foliaged trees and shrubs in the summer garden, there is no question but that a few golden-foliaged sorts will lend just the air of "differentness" that will set the entire planting apart, as something special.

MAPLES. Selected kinds of maple trees, like those listed below that we have chosen to offer to our customers, will always be mainstays in home gardens, street and park plantings. Their foliage, their form, their superb habits of growth, their comparative freedom from pests, and their complete ruggedness and adaptability to a wide range of climates and soils will always be in their favor. The stalwart trunks carry the crowns well above the ground thus permitting free use of the area beneath them for other garden purposes, an important point on small properties where space must be saved. Some of them, too, have foliage-color effects, in summer and in autumn, that add even greater interest to the home landscape.

Amur Maple (*Acer ginnala*). A most unusual maple, the near breath-taking brilliance of its scarlet-red leaves in autumn being one of its best assets. Amur maple is a large shrub or small tree that can get to about 20 feet, or can be used as a tall growing clipped hedge of 4 to 6 feet. Its form is open, irregular and quite naturalistic, the foliage a good-looking dark green throughout the growing season, the crown often hanging full of conspicuously reddened fruits during summer. The shrub is noted, too, for exceptional hardiness.

Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*). This is the classic, round-headed species, with dark green leaves, from which the two-colored-foliage forms immediately below have been selected. Norway maple is noted, everywhere in our country, for its value in street, garden and park plantings.

Column Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides* 'Column'). This is an upright, columnar Maple of fine texture and distinctive form. An excellent tree for narrow spaces and one which appears at its best when seen in contrast with horizontal lines of the house, shrub plantings or open space.

Crimson King Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides* 'Crimson King'). Pat. No. 735. The striking red-toned foliage of this fine type retains its color throughout the summer, longer than any other variety of similar habit. The crown of big leaves is dense, casting a deep shade. The tree becomes handsomely round-headed as it matures and the branches are held well above the ground. As with the Sunburst locust, above, we suggest the possibility of using this form, along with the golden-leaved sort, for added interest in the garden.

TREES for shade and flowers

Schwedler Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides* 'Schwedleri'). This fine tree makes its special display in the early spring garden when the new leaves unfold in all their red and bright red-purple tones. Later, as the growing season advances, they turn to dark, deep green, remaining that way all summer.

Silver Maple; Soft Maple (*Acer saccharinum*). This tree, with its colorful yellow leaves in autumn; its clean, almost elm-like habit of growth; its more delicate leaves, white on the underside; plus its agreeableness in adapting readily to all kinds of rigorous climatic and soil conditions, has become popular in nearly every part of our country. It takes hold quickly, establishes itself right away, and grows rapidly to heights near 50 feet or more.

Sugar Maple; Hard Maple (*Acer saccharum*). For brilliance of autumn foliage colors there are few trees that can equal the famous sugar maple. The fall landscape, throughout its entire range northward into Canada, is made bright and shining by the striking orange, yellow and scarlet blaze of the turning leaves. The sugar maple is a stately tree, too, and large. Old specimens, reaching mature appearance when they are anywhere from 60 to 100 feet tall, exhibit wonderfully picturesque branching form and pattern even when they stand leafless all winter.

RUSSIAN OLIVE (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*). Beautiful leaves, shining and silvery on the undersides, and all the new twig growth showing the same brightness and whiteness, mark this fine, small-statured tree as something entirely different. Seldom reaching more than 20 to 25 feet in height, the Russian Olive fits almost perfectly into the small home grounds. In addition it lends a distinctive air of naturalness to the surroundings by virtue of the graceful, open, not-too-crowded way the limbs and branches are held. It is even better where space permits using 2 or 3 together. It cannot be beaten for waterside or poolside plantings, either.





SUNBURST LOCUST



HOPA CRAB

PURPLELEAF PLUM (*Prunus americana* 'Newport'). The beautiful, deep, purple or red-purple foliage colors of this excellent home-garden tree have carried it into a topranked position of popularity everywhere. But it actually has many more fine qualities to recommend it. For, in addition to the purple leaves, it also has the modest size and height (to 12-15 feet) that makes it so suitable for landscape use around our modern homes. The crown has a pleasingly "natural" outline, the leaves of medium size to give improved texture effects around the grounds. The richly colored foliage is most attractive all through the growing season. If you are looking for something different for your plantings we suggest the possibility of livening things up by planting some of these purple-leaved beauties along with yellow-foliaged sorts like the Sunburst locust. The contrasting colors make a very showy group all summer long.

POPLARS

Bolleana Poplar (*Populus alba bolleana*). Here is a straight-up grower of unusual merit. Upright trees have that tremendous advantage of giving lots of height without the need of sacrificing sidewise space. It is this factor that is bringing them into increasing prominence. The parent species from which Bolleana upright poplar was selected ranges widely in Europe, through Asia and into Siberia, all the evidence one needs to prove its quality of rugged hardiness. It may be used anywhere in our region, and northward into the far reaches of Canada, without fear of its failing. Bolleana is a handsome fast-grower, made the more interesting by the light gray-green bark of upper limbs and branches. It may be employed as a single specimen with excellent results, and is even better-looking when planted in close-placed groups with 2, 3, or 4 together in corners of the yard.

Lombardy Poplar (*Populus nigra italica*). This is the great favorite among tall, upright, narrow-headed trees. Its parent species is the Black poplar that ranges from Spain northward and eastward into the far reaches of Asia. Lombardy poplar has many more uses, both utilitarian and esthetic, than most gardeners imagine. Though you can expect it eventually to get to heights of 40 to 50 feet, the fact that its side limbs and branches are held in closely ascending order does not permit it to spread sidewise more than 15 feet. Also, because it is a simple matter to get a tall, clear trunk of most any height you want, by cutting away lowest branches up to 8 or 10 feet, for example, it is possible to get fullest use out of the space all around and beneath it. Leaves are most attractive, too, somewhat resembling those of the Quaking Aspen. Use Lombardy poplars as single specimens, or planted in close-set clumps of 2, 3, or 4, or in rows along property boundaries.

NIOBE WEeping WILLOW (*Salix niobe*). Without doubt one of the finest of all weeping willows, the bark of the long, drooping young shoots colored a bright golden yellow. Because it is so much more beautiful during winter months when the branches are bare, we recommend this variety above all others. Niobe Golden Weeping Willow stands out at all seasons, however, and it is ideally adapted for planting where water features (pools, stream courses, etc.) are a part of the landscaping. But it can be worked into most any garden scheme, too, where there is ample space for it to spread. If a tree or group of trees of Niobe willow can be placed so they will be seen against the background of evergreens, the golden-yellow branches and shoots stand out evermore clearly.



MOUNTAIN ASH

VINES • HEDGES • GROUND COVERS



BOSTON IVY

The Boston Ivy, pictured here, has a most pleasant habit of producing tiny, immature leaves on young shoots — this is especially evident if the vine is cut back, thereby forcing new growth. Leaves borne on mature wood are considerably larger than most of those seen in the picture and they are distinctly three lobed. Furthermore, Boston Ivy makes practically all of its growth terminally — the lateral shoots are quite short — so, as a result, the vine forms a flat cover over the wall that supports it. Thus the vine is never thicker than the total length of the leaves which amounts to about 6 inches.

BITTERSWEET (*Celastrus scandens*). The well-known, bright-fruited vines that extend northward into Canada in its natural range, a very hardy twiner popular everywhere. Fruits are yellow outside, the husky splitting or flaring out at maturity to expose the brilliantly crimson seeds within. Give it a place where, after it has become established, it can hold its crown of foliage well up in the sun.

HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera*). Honeysuckle vines have many qualities to recommend them. They have beautiful foliage, almost invariably of smooth, neat outline and appearance. The vines are twiners, must support themselves by having something around which the young branch ends can twist, as wires, trellising or thin fencing. Flowers, in summer, are showy.

CLIMBING VINES are gradually assuming a new importance in present day living. This is due in part to the nature of contemporary architecture and the relatively small size of lots in the newer subdivisions. And, since we demand more of the available space for living conveniences for the family, every square foot of the lot must be used as efficiently as possible. Thus it is that vines step into the picture to create leafy barriers while occupying the least amount of space. So, where space is limited, plant vines on a fence, trellis, or support of wires. This will replace the shrub border plants along the property line and leave more space for living. Likewise, the space gained along the edges of the property creates interior space in which to garden with the smaller plants like Peonies, Roses and others. The end result is greater garden interest achieved by the introduction of a wider variety of flowering plants. But there are other uses of vines that we should not overlook. The three drawings on these pages illustrate some practical applications of vines in the landscape design.

CLEMATIS. These are among the most showy and striking of all vines when they stand full blown, their crowns covered with big, wide, open-faced flowers. From among the great number of available kinds we have chosen those that have proven themselves most adapted to our climate and soils. All Clematis varieties like an open situation, at least at maturity. The soil should always be well-drained. Make sure it is worked deeply, too, since their roots like to range far down. A summer mulch that keeps the earth cool is a help. They profit from being fertilized with any good complete mixture, plus an application of some ground limestone every second year. Best vines are gotten when, after the young plant has had two or three years to become established, the tops are cut off down near the soil level in January or early February. That way they sprout and branch more from the bottom to give fuller, stronger vines.

Clematis Crimson Star. A strong-growing variety, one of the best of the reds, the flowers opening in June, July and August. Very popular in gardens all across the northern tier of States and into Canada. Can be trained with telling results on tree limbs or big branches that have been firmly sunk, upright, in the garden.

Clematis Henryi. We regard this variety as being the finest of all white-flowered clematis. The broad blooms are huge, the petal-like segments long and wide. Henryi is another strong-growing form, probably one of the best for training where vines are needed around modern homes, carports and patios. Flowers are at their peak of color in June, July and August. This white-colored form is recommended for use along with the colored kinds, in every garden.

Clematis Jackmani. Probably the most vigorous and strong-growing of all the big-flowered sorts, the rich violet-purple heads unique in their striking hue. In no other vine can you get such a tremendous display in this color class. Jackmani may be used effectively around doorways, over trellises and arches, or trained along fences to 8 feet in height.

Vines on the post and wire screen not only eliminate the service yard from the scene but provide an excellent background for roses, peonies or chrysanthemums as well. In this case a Jackman Clematis has been selected to do the job, but the others we offer would perform equally well. Perhaps you would choose a climbing rose.



Clematis Ramona. Here is a variety that stands out among all clematis not only for the unusual color of the blooms (lavender-purple to blue-purple), nor for their huge size, but also for the high degree of versatility and just plain ability-to-grow in most any garden. To encourage strongest growth with this or any other clematis, remember that the roots like cool soil. Induce it either by deep mulching or by planting on the shady side of shrubs.

BOSTON IVY (*Parthenocissus tricuspidata*). One of the most vigorous and robust of climbers, popular everywhere. Attaches itself securely to masonry and stucco by means of small discs or suction cups at each joint, needing no other kind of support. Leaves are medium-large, angular, of good dark green tones all summer, then turning to bright reds as fall approaches. Good in sun or part shade. Boston Ivy forms a very dense cover.

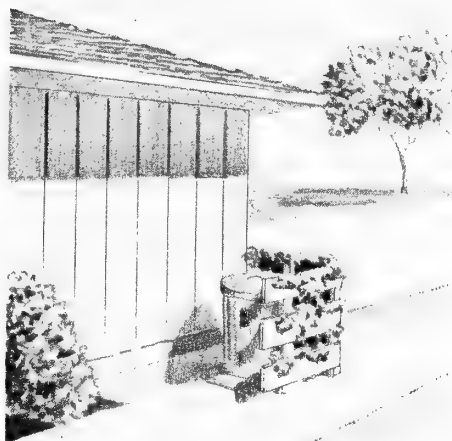
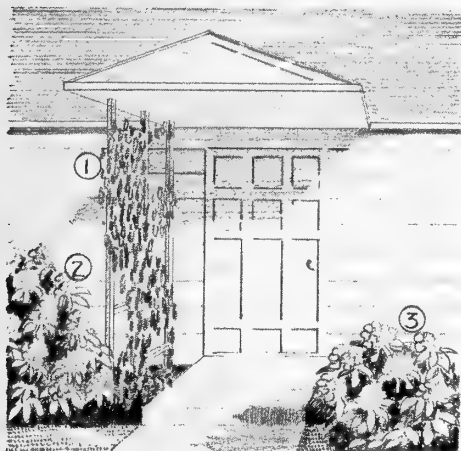
WE HAVE MANY FINE GARDEN PLANTS IN STOCK THAT ARE NOT LISTED IN THIS CATALOG

THESE ALSO SERVE —

HEDGE PLANTS. Note from the list of hedge plants that are featured below that we have chosen to feature the kinds that have proven their worth for ability to look good when neatly clipped and trimmed. These are the sorts that we believe to have most use on the average small-sized home grounds where it is desirable to save space so the family can make every possible use of the garden area. However, we recognize that there may be many instances, even on the small home grounds, and most certainly on larger properties, where it may be desirable to use natural, unclipped plantings for hedging. Wherever space permits, and where it is therefore not necessary to do severe, frequent trimming to keep the hedge within bounds, we have any number of flowering shrubs which not only have attractive natural form but which also will make striking displays when in bloom. For example, any of the following suggested varieties can be used for a number of pleasing effects. Redleaved and Greenleaved Japanese Barberries, the Dwarf Winged Burning Bush, Persian Lilac, Dwarf Ninebark, Golden Mockorange, Potentilla, several of the Spireas like Anthony Waterer, Froebel's and Vanhoutte, and even Weigelas.

At the entrance to the home a Clematis gets in the act. The reason is simple: it is a delight to walk past the plant, day in and day out, and observe the elegance of the flower up close. Number (1) Ramona Clematis; (2) Hills of Snow Hydrangea; (3) a small plant like Dwarf High-bush Cranberry or a low, spreading Juniper.

And, furthermore, vines can be helpful with the janitorial service. At least, in this case, the vine attracts attention to itself thereby making less obvious the unlovely object it seeks to hide. As a matter of fact, a Honeysuckle or Bittersweet is not too particular what it climbs upon, so the simplest kind of support is quite satisfactory.



PEKING COTONEASTER (*Cotoneaster acutifolia*). Especially desirable where you need something large. The leaves of this fine cotoneaster will vary between 1 and 2 inches long, good dark green above, lighter green on the underside. The naturally rather dense and thick way the branches stand makes it a favorable hedging subject. The general vigor will be promoted, and lush foliage will develop, if it is fertilized each spring.

ALPINE CURRANT (*Ribes alpinum*). This is a superb hedging shrub, with many fine features of foliage and habit to commend it. It will be one of the first to put forth leaves in spring, and its natural dense twigginess, coupled with the distinctly upright way it holds its branches, also tend to make it quite ideal. What is more, it has an admirable quality of being better able to tolerate shade than do most of the others. It will, however, look its best out in good light. Try to keep all hedging (and flowering) shrubs away from close, oppressive shade.

HONEYSUCKLES

Clavey's Dwarf Honeysuckle (*Lonicera* sp.). It is very easy to become enthusiastic over the possibility of this most outstanding variety in its use for hedging. It tends to grow slowly to heights normally at around 3 to 4 feet. When free-standing, its form is globular, dense, almost solid green even without shearing, pruning or clipping. Spaced 18 to 24 inches apart along the row, young plants close quickly to form an almost solid wall of green.

Honeysuckle (*Lonicera* spp.). The bush honeysuckles are among the most rugged and serviceable shrubs that can be used in this way. They have a denseness and twigginess that is most favorable in producing a fine, protective, screening effect. The leaves are clean-looking, smooth, at all times. Averaging in height from 5 to 10 feet and easily controlled by proper pruning. And here, too, we have plants that can tolerate some shading without becoming too weak and thin.

HARDY PRIVET (*Ligustrum*). This excellent hedge plant is rapidly gaining in importance as a substitute for common buckthorn. The leaves, more or less oval in outline, are smooth and neat in appearance, and smallish in size giving a very desirable, modest kind of texture that harmonizes with anything else in the garden. It is almost perfect in the way it withstands frequent clipping, too, and stays green and leafy right down to the ground unless shaded too much.

ROSES FOR FLOWERING HEDGES AND BORDERS.

Most all home gardeners have encountered the wide publicity being given in magazines and newspapers to the possibility of using multiflora roses for hedging. We don't feel that these are hardy enough here, but we would certainly agree that selected kinds of roses could be used that way most effectively. In practically all cases where you have the space, and where the idea of a rose hedge appeals to you, we suggest that the best possible kinds will be found among the rugosa varieties. As a border, some of the floribunda varieties can add a splash of color to your yard. For varieties, see page 33. For satisfactory results, just follow the usual recommendations for planting roses, making certain that the hedge will get all possible light from both sides.

DWARF BLUELEAF ARCTIC WILLOW

(*Salix* sp.). One of the most handsome of dwarf hedges, its foliage of unusual gray-blue color. Growth is dense and twiggy in this more compact form, making it very usable for hedging purposes. Grows from 3 to 4 feet, tolerates light pruning.

GROUND COVER PLANTS.

It would seem that ground cover plants were born into Nature's world to perform specific tasks. Certainly we use them as if such were the case. We call upon them to cover slopes where grass is impractical for one reason or another. They are expected to fill in the space between tall growing plants. Frequently, they are used to fill up a small space which otherwise might be neglected or cause additional maintenance. Ground cover plants are also used to very good advantage in large masses to further accentuate a ground pattern—especially one that can be viewed from an upper room. The following plants we are pleased to recommend:

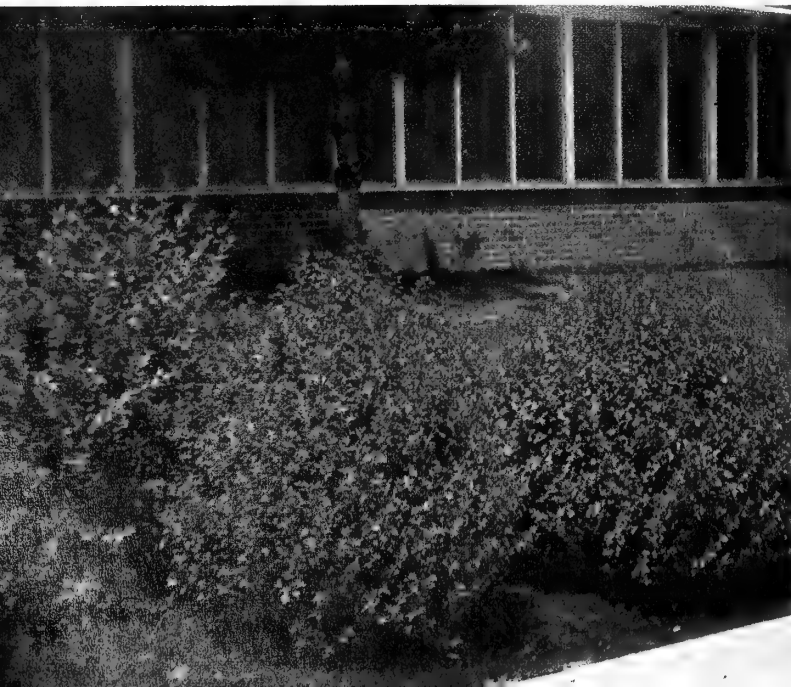
... **Junipers** such as Pfitzer's, Andorra, and Savins do an excellent job of covering large areas. Pfitzer's may be planted as much as 5 or 6 feet apart and still give a good coverage. Andorra is especially colorful in the winter and forms a much lower, dense cover. Savins Juniper is more upright in habit of growth but covers well if planted about 4 feet on center ... **Honeysuckle** also, if allowed to wander beneath and around tall shrubs, makes a good cover ... And there are other shrubs with good characteristics useful as ground covers. Take, for example, the Dwarf Blueleaf Arctic Willow. To be sure, it is deciduous but the purplish twigs are so thickly arranged that the plant presents a solid mass even during the winter months.



PRIVET HEDGE



DWARF BLUELEAF WILLOW HEDGE



ALPINE CURRANT

VINES • HEDGES

On these pages are a few things to which some attention should be directed. The Privet hedge illustrates one plant that submits gracefully to the shears. It can be precisely shaped to any geometric pattern. This is possible because the stems are sturdy, stiff and resistant to damage. The Blueleaf Arctic Willow, on the other hand, is a less stiff, more graceful plant that performs better if not subjected to such an exact pattern. So, as the picture indicates, the rounded form of the hedge is in sympathy with the natural inclinations of the plant.

The Alpine Currant pictured below as well as Forsythia, bush Honeysuckles, Euonymus and others, do not mind being crowded into a large mass in which the natural form of the plant is surrendered to the form of the mass. As indicated above, once again this is a case in which the nature of the plant indicates the best use of it.



BRIDALWREATH HEDGE

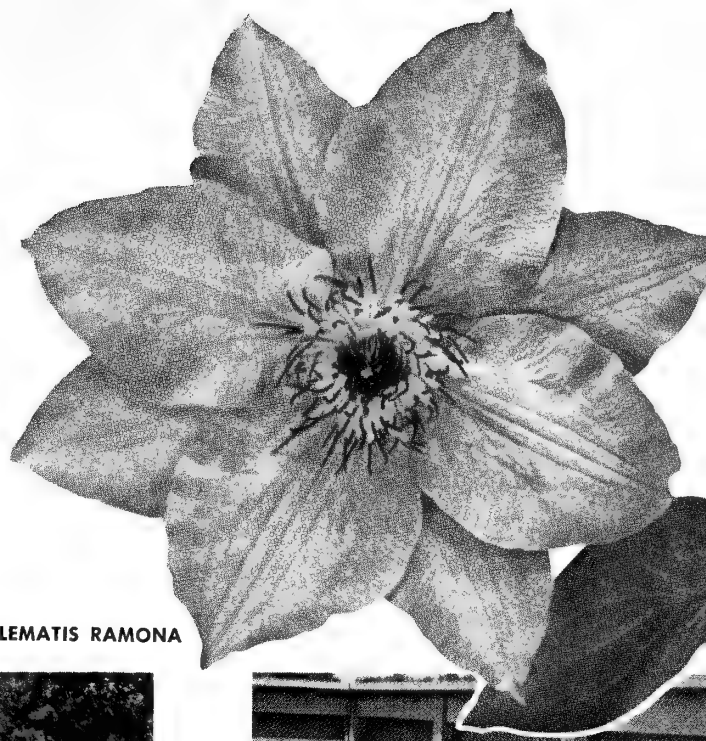
HEDGES: To Clip or Not to Clip. The hedge of Hydrangea pictured on the opposite page and the equally free growing hedge of Bridalwreath Spirea pictured above clearly demonstrate the effectiveness of flowering plants allowed to grow to their maturity without the influence of the hedge shears. Obviously, to clip or not to clip is not the question. Each technique has its place — one is not better than the other. Manifestly, your convenience may determine whether a sheared or unshared hedge is to be used. A narrow space may suggest a clipped, slender hedge whereas, if space is not the problem, the broad, less precise, free growing hedge of plants may be preferred.

HEDGES: The Rugosa Rose. Among the free growing hedge plants a word about the Rugosa rose might be in order. On page 32 you will find a list of them and we suggest that you give them some consideration if a hedge of flowering plants is contemplated. Surely, for brilliance of summer bloom, these have few equals. We offer a good selection of colors including white, pink and crimson. One of these might add a great deal of interest to your garden in summer. A by-product of the bloom, of course, is the fragrance—always a pleasant, welcome sensation. Furthermore, they are sufficiently dense to be quite effective as a mass during the winter months. In late summer and fall the bright rose hips add their little touch of color also. And, finally, if one last word need be said in their defense, consider the hardiness of the Rugosa rose. They are amply winter hardy and do not require as much maintenance as some other flowering plants.

• GROUND COVERS

There is no great secret in creating and maintaining a beautiful hedge. The first step is to choose the right one for your purpose. Some shrubs make better clipped hedges than others, while different types might be more suitable if you want them natural-looking. Let us help you choose the right kind as a first, most important step. After that it is just a matter of getting them established in such a way that there will be plenty of light from all sides. This is very necessary where you want the hedge to stay green and leafy right down to the ground.

GROUND COVER PLANTS, listed on page 17, have only recently enjoyed a sudden increase in popularity. It is true that ground cover plants have been known since colonial times but now it becomes apparent that their agreeable characteristics are becoming known to the gardener on the small city lot. Briefly stated, they cover soil which would otherwise have to be maintained to a higher degree if lawn, flowers or some flowering shrubs were planted.



CLEMATIS RAMONA



HYDRANGEA HEDGE



ROSE HEDGE CIRCUS



CLEMATIS JACKMANI



HONEYSUCKLE

ROSES FOR BORDERS



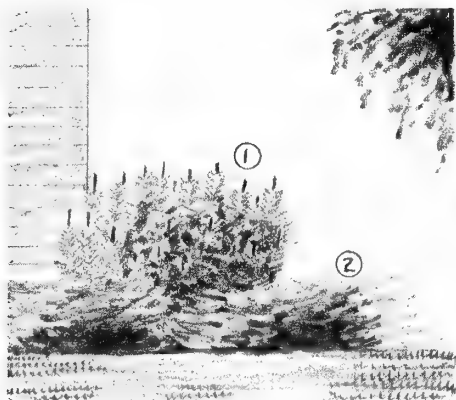
When homes are being landscaped with evergreens, by all means take fullest advantage of the variations of form that are available. Ordinarily you will want some of the tall, upright growers; others of broader, lower stature and size; and most certainly some should be in the low, fast-growing class. One of the best uses of the low-growing kinds is for "facing" or finishing off in front of the flowering broadleaved shrubs. Since these latter kinds are deciduous, will naturally lose all their leaves each fall, they may look unkempt all through the winter unless some kind of low-set evergreen hides the bottom. You understand, of course, that it is not necessary, not particularly desirable from any standpoint, that you use evergreens big enough to hide every part of the deciduous shrub to the rear. Not at all. All you need is something to mask a bit of the base. That will do the job very nicely. If you really like the idea of using evergreens in numbers about the home grounds, we will be glad to help you select kinds that will give you the best assortment of low, medium and tall sorts to fit your location.

ARBORVITAE

Pyramidal Arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis* 'Pyramidal'). This variety is without a doubt the most popular of all the narrow, upright, columnar evergreens for home landscaping. The fern-like needles, which are the leaves, are carried most gracefully on frond-like branchlets, the side branches always staying short, growing very slowly and thickly. The result is a dense, fine-textured, straight-up outline that is maintained year after year, and all season long. Pyramidal arborvitae are used by the thousands in home landscaping, for corner plantings, to help accentuate good-looking architectural features of the house (as at front doorways, at the sides of picture windows, etc.), as well as for screening for patios and outdoor living and play areas. The variety stays within bounds with a little shearing, and can be kept to most any height you wish from 6 to 15 feet.

Dark Green American Arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis* variety). This is one of our favorite selections of the very hardy American arborvitae that extend, in its natural range, far northward into Canada, all the evidence one needs to prove its ruggedness, its ability to thrive in the gardens throughout our region. The habit of the variety is broadly upright, but not as dense as Pyramidal Arborvitae. Home gardeners like the dark greenness of the foliage as contrasted to leaf or needle color tones of the more usual types which tend toward bronzy green in winter. A handsome variety, fine for hedges, screens and back-grounds.

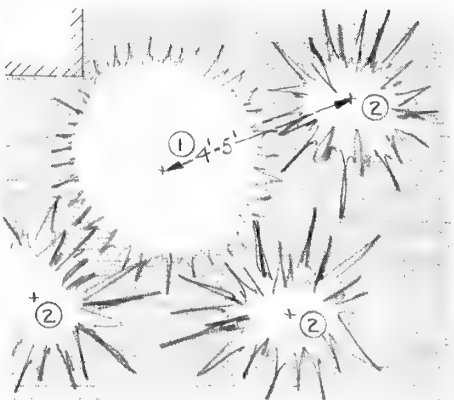
Contrast between the structural qualities of plants creates interest. And so it is in the other art forms of music, painting, the dance — contrast is the bold deviation from normal and the equally bold statement of opposition. The sketch at the lower left illustrates the maximum of contrast between the structural qualities of plants. (1) is the Mugho Pine and (2) is a group of Andorra Junipers. The sketch on the right indicates that the background against which a plant is to be displayed is equally as important as the adjacent shrub. Here again is a maximum of contrast described by the structural differences between the vertical lines of the fence and the horizontal lines of the Pfitzer Juniper.



Globe Arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis* 'Globe'). This plant presents a compact, round form of light and bright green color. Excellent where a low form is needed.

Ware Juniper; Siberian Arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis* 'Ware'; *Thuja occidentalis* wareana). Here is one of the most rugged of all arborvitae, a variety that produces strong, heavy, thicker-set side branches that are mounted with many more frond-like branchlets to give an almost solid, very dense, appearance. Upward growth is slower than the above two, also the tree becoming more globe-shaped as a result. The fern-like leaves, and the graceful branchlets, are of richest green tones in summer, maintaining good color throughout the winter, also. Use the Siberian Arborvitae where you need similar effects, but less height, as for the Dark Green and Pyramidal varieties.

DOUGLAS FIR (*Pseudotsuga taxifolia*). Where it is given a chance to grow without interference, this species develops into one of the most beautiful evergreens imaginable. The needles, about an inch long or a little less in our region, are thickly set along the branchlets, and of good dark green color. With space around the tree, the side branches sweep gracefully down to the ground, the crown rising above in a handsome green pyramid, the branchlets suspended in such a way as often to give the effect of beautiful Oriental kimono sleeves. This tree is one of our favorites, especially for background purposes in modern landscaping. Or, if you wish, you can handle it as a big screen, wind-break, or even as a large hedge since it can be sheared almost at will.



CONIFERS

JUNIPERS, Pyramidal Form

Juniperus scopulorum varieties. These varieties are selections from the Rocky Mountain Juniper that has so admirably demonstrated its ability to grow under adverse climatic and soil conditions. In nature, the parent species ranges far to the northward into Alberta. The pyramidal junipers of this group are particularly valuable where you need taller, upright form that still possesses a high degree of grace and naturalness. Available in various hues of blue and green with various habits of growth ranging from oval shape to tall pyramidal form. Easily shaped to desired size for formal plantings.

Moffett Juniper. This Juniper, and the others following, are to a considerable extent the very backbone of our foundation plantings. It is small wonder that this green pyramid enjoys a high place on our list. Like the others, it is absolutely reliable—as any foundation plant should be. Neither winter cold, summer heat nor drought will dismay this plant in its determination to develop into a handsome, compact pyramid of fine-textured, ascending foliage.

Pathfinder Juniper. This pyramidal Juniper has a bluish cast to the foliage.

Sutherland Juniper. A broadly pyramidal plant of bluish green color.

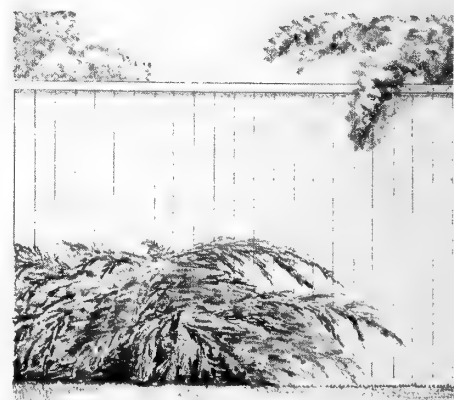
Welch Juniper. This one is columnar in form and has a greenish silver color.

JUNIPERS, Spreading and Erect

Maney Juniper (*Juniperus chinensis* 'Maney'). This handsome plant, not so pyramidal as the above, has a bushy, spreading but erect habit of growth. The foliage is bluish.

Meyer Singleseed Juniper (*Juniperus squamata* meyeri). A delightfully artful grower with silvery blue-green foliage. Irregular form.

All three sketches below serve to illustrate one additional point: avoid overcrowding your shrubs. Of course, it is desirable to set plants closely in many situations to achieve a massed effect; however, it is our suggestion here that spreading plants should be given ample space for normal development. Even the Pfitzer Juniper is out from the fence about 5 feet.



JUNIPERS, Spreading Form

Pfitzer Juniper (*Juniperus chinensis* 'Pfitzer'). Sometimes called Green Pfitzer Juniper. The place of the Pfitzer-type junipers around the home and in the garden is anywhere that you may need something that grows 2 to 3 feet tall, and broad-topped, loose in outline. It is an important type in foundation plantings, for example, where it may be placed artfully to mask or soften the harsh lines of concrete walks, steps, porches or planters. Or you may use it in front of taller shrubs like lilacs and mockoranges, there to hide the base of the deciduous kinds so they look better in winter. Or you may wish to plant it as a logical and graceful transition between low shrubs in the front and tall sorts at the rear. And certainly one of its best, most practical uses is in front of windows that stand 3 to 4 feet above the ground. Out in the garden, too, it has many ideal uses. On rockeries, as backgrounds for most flowers, to front or face taller flowering shrubs, or just to be a part of the mixed shrub border. Where you plan to use junipers of this height, we suggest that both the blue pfitzer and this green-foliaged form be planted to give the advantage of their different colors, similar forms.

Blue Pfitzer Juniper (*Juniperus chinensis* 'Blue Pfitzer'). One of the most serviceable and beautiful of evergreens in a group, the Junipers, that is noted for both qualities from top to bottom. The Pfitzer junipers are especially valuable to the home gardener because of the natural-looking, most graceful, way they carry their almost feathery boughs to heights between 2 and 3 feet, as a rule. There is nothing too dense and formal about the Pfitzer types. They have a loose, broad outline, most often lacking a distinct terminal or leader at the top. Hence, wherever you need something to tie together a mixed planting of evergreens and broadleaved flowering shrubs, for example, Pfitzer's juniper is ideal. The blue-foliaged form has the advantage of the clearer, more distinctive color.

Andorra Juniper (*Juniperus horizontalis* *plumosa*). We think this variety to be among the very best of the creeping junipers. It is a selection from our native Creeping Juniper, a species that has clearly demonstrated its ability to withstand severest climatic conditions even far to the northward into Canada. Andorra Juniper is very low-growing, its graceful plumed branches growing out in almost horizontal position, the branchlets rising to give an even, flat-topped appearance to the mat that it becomes. With the approach of autumn the needles take on a most attractive purplish tint, thus to make the mass even more colorful during the winter months. Andorra Juniper can solve many home landscaping problems. It can be planted to grace the rockery, banks or slopes. We think it is one of the best for softening too-prominent steps, walks, low porches and the like. We like it for planting around window wells, to mask them and yet to stay low enough so as not to cut out too much light. And, of course, it has great value any place in the garden where you need something low to face off groups of low shrubs, even flowers. Andorra Juniper is very easy to satisfy, takes good care of itself.



PYRAMIDAL JUNIPER

Savins Juniper (*Juniper sabina*). Here is a fine juniper, an evergreen that should be considered as belonging to the low-to-intermediate height class that we have come to value highly for its hardiness, its darker green foliage colors and for its very practical habit of growth. Though it is usually rather low in stature, the branches tend to rise in ascending fashion from the ground, thus giving it a more upright appearance than you would get from the Pfitzer types, for example. Basically, though, it is more of a low spreader, and may be planted wherever you need an all-year green to about 3 feet. The darker green color, and the habit of growth, indicate it to be very desirable where you may want to add a different, more interesting effect around the foundation or out in the garden.

PINES include some of the most artistic, hardy, and adaptable evergreens that you could ever hope to find for your landscape development. The large species that we offer, the Scotch and Austrian Pine, are very useful as windbreak trees in addition to their purely ornamental qualities. In any landscape situation they appear as strong design elements that lend a sense of dignity that is characteristic of a coniferous forest. But, when speaking of Pines, we must not forget to refer to the little Mugho Pine which is, without doubt, the most useful of the group on the small property.

Austrian Pine (*Pinus nigra*). A big, beautiful species, the needles dark green, that rises to form a majestic, broadly pyramidal or oval-shaped crown which, at long distant maturity, usually flattens out handsomely near 40-60 feet. This is a "dark" evergreen (as compared with Scotch pine, for instance), one that may be used most effectively for background purposes, for intermixing among deciduous shade trees, or out in bold specimen positions where space permits.

Mugho Pine (*Pinus mugo mughus*). Here is one of the most valuable and practical of all pines for the home gardener. It has a naturally dwarf, low habit such as can be seen in no other pine. Yet, though it is quite compact, it still has a lovely air of naturalness about it. Needles are dark green, usually 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 inches in length, and are close-packed along the strong branchlets. Habit is low, mounded. By easy pruning, it may be induced to become thicker and always to stay lower, too, if you want it that way. Just break off about one-half of each of the elongating buds (what gardeners often call the "candles") after they have stretched to about two inches in length in early spring. In addition to its low growth, the Mugho pine always gives welcome relief everywhere it is used because of the stronger-textured quality it imparts to its surroundings, as compared with the junipers, for example. Plant it in rockeries, on banks, slopes, along steps, low porches and planters, and to face or front any kind of deciduous or evergreen shrub planting about the grounds.

Scotch Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*). This species is one of the most outstanding, most usable and practical, of all the tree-type pines. It is a "light-toned" pine, the needles often blue-green or gray-green, and the bark showing bright burnt-orange or red-brown tones. The needles are interestingly twisted, and shorter than those of most other pines, too, characteristics that make the tree more appealing to many owners. It is somewhat more fitting in the average small-sized garden because of its smaller size, also. It will usually mature at somewhere between 35 and 50 feet even though, in nature, it has been recorded as reaching 75 to 100 feet. Scotch pine is very effective where you need a tall screen or windbreak, or any kind of tall background for flowering trees and large flowering shrubs. And it works in beautifully intermixed with broadleaved shade trees anywhere in home landscaping.

SPRUCES

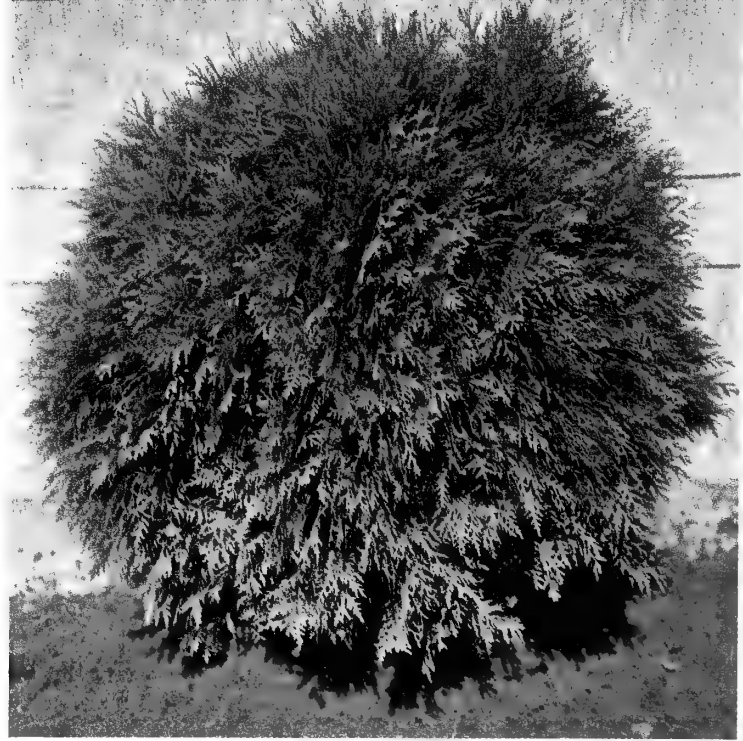
Black Hills Spruce (*Picea glauca densata*). Spruces, probably more so than any other evergreen, develop that almost classical upright, cone-shaped form that has always had so much appeal to home gardeners. And this rugged variety, extremely compact and slow-growing, is one of the best. The needles, short bluish-green to bright green, are dense, closely-set along the branchlets. The trees are handsome no matter how or where they are placed. Where they are planted either as single specimens, or for group-specimen purposes with three or more together, just be sure they have full light all around so growth will stay thick and healthy right down to the ground.

Colorado Spruce (*Picea pungens*). This is another sharp-needed beauty among the better kinds of spruces, with the outstanding conical-upright form most gardeners want. It is a very hardy species, too, ranging northward in its natural habitat into Wyoming. This is the species, as you know, from which the intensely blue Koster Spruce was selected. And, on most all trees, the needle color inclines toward blue-green although only a minority has strong color. Use it for single specimens, group specimens, backgrounds, screens and the like.

Continued on page 24



BLACK HILLS SPRUCE

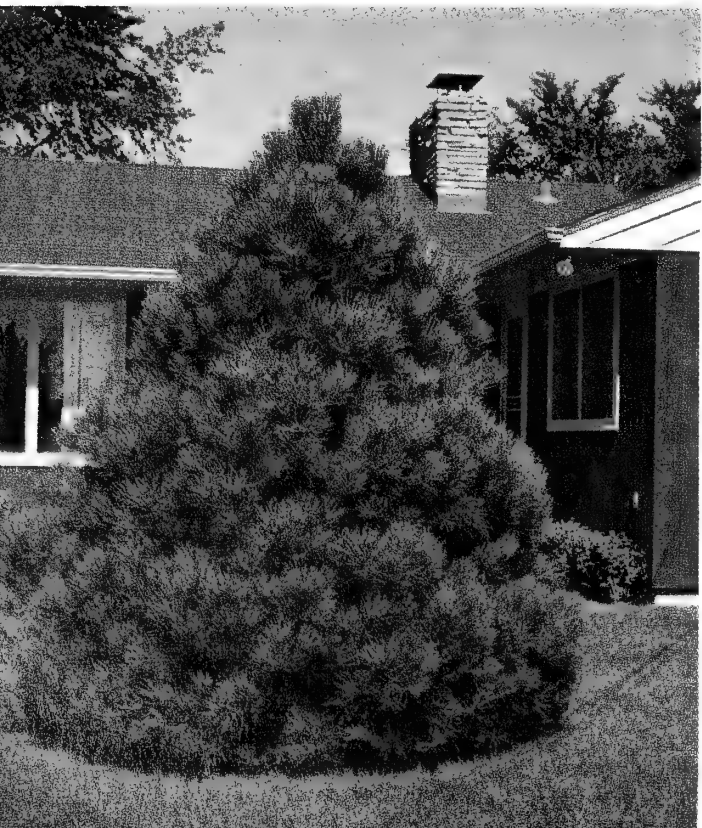


GLOBE ARBORVITAE

CONIFERS

*For Year Around
Beauty of Foliage*

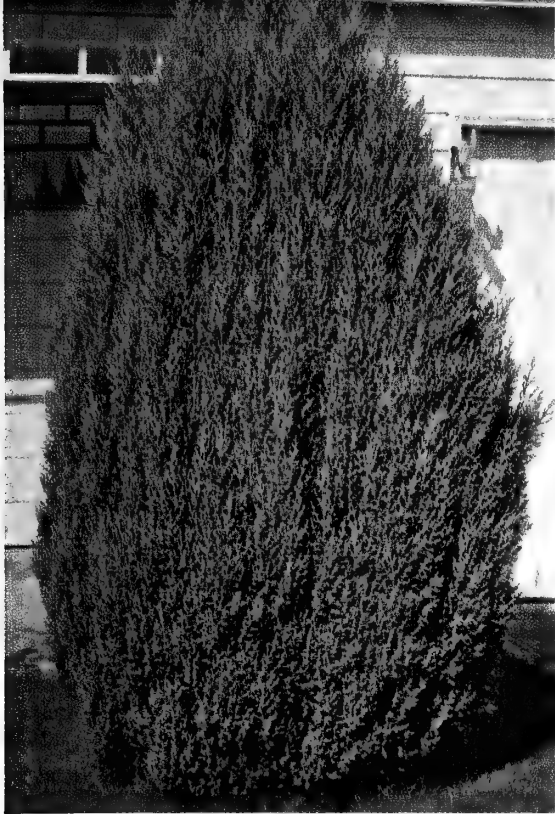
AUSTRIAN PINE



PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE

MANEYI JUNIPER



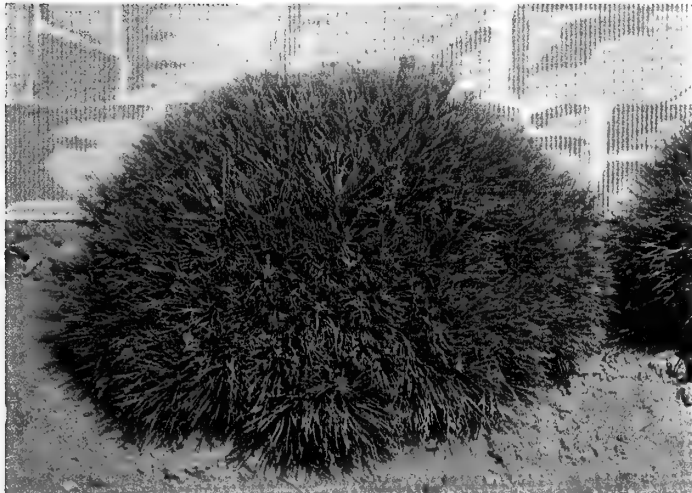


PFITZER JUNIPER

PYRAMIDAL JUNIPER

COLORADO
BLUE SPRUCE

MUGHO
PINE



JUNIPER

PHILADELPHUS AUREA

BARBERRY

JUNIPER MOFFETTI

ANDORRA JUNIPER

SIBERIAN
ARBORVITAE

ALPINE
CURRANT



CONIFERS continued



SAVIN JUNIPER

YEW

Hick's Yew (*Taxus media* Hicksi). A favorite evergreen of unusual form. The plant develops a narrow clump of vertical branches, very columnar in habit with dense, lush, feathery foliage. This variety, like most other yews, thrives best in rich moist soil and partial shade.

Spreading Japanese Yew (*Taxus cuspidata*). Handsome, spreading plant growing 6 to 8 feet in height and spreading to 10 feet. Has an informal, graceful habit with branches thickly covered with large shiny needles. Fine for permanent foreground shrub, even in almost full shade. Hardy to about 25 degrees below zero but should be planted in relatively protected areas.

Upright Yew (*Taxus cuspidata* capitata). Handsome, dark green foliage, waxy in appearance. Classic pyramidal form, board at the base, tapering at the top. An excellent "feature plant" for any landscape situation.



SPREADING YEW

Here Are Some Helpful Suggestions

The pencil sketches that are scattered throughout these pages are included to aid you in working out some of the details of your landscape development. Surely not all of these ideas can be employed on any one property, but undoubtedly a few will prove to be useful in one way or another or will add to the beauty of your home. For example, the sketch of the little entry garden on page 2 is quite simple and can be accomplished in many different ways as demanded by the nature of your home and the land upon which it is located. Actually this entry garden is important for two different reasons: first, it creates an additional area wherein you can plan to make your home grounds more intriguing, more interesting, by reason of the pleasant space you create and the details of the plant material with which you give it form; second, it has an intangible value that is a result of its unique quality—it will be remembered by your guests and appreciated by them. On pages 9, 16 and 17 the sketches illustrate very practical applications of plant materials. The practical use of plants is important to all of us, but we also recommend the landscape design suggestions found on pages 12, 13, and 25. But even here we are practical because we can supply you with the plant material necessary to carrying out these ideas.

PLANT TREES FOR COMFORT

If we had but one kind of plant to offer, that plant would be the tree—we are convinced that no other single type of plant has so much to contribute to the home landscape. If you are concerned about the comfort of the members of your family and your friends, then a thought must be given to trees. Surely, our handsome deciduous shade trees cast a cool shadow in the heat of summer, but they also accommodate us by permitting the warmth of the winter sun to shine down into the rooms of our homes. Disagreeable winds can be controlled to a considerable extent, also. In summer, even on a fairly warm day, a wind crossing the home grounds too vigorously does reduce the pleasure of being out of doors. Trees are especially effective in making the home grounds more comfortable in the winter if you happen to live in an exposed location. For winter protection a combination of thick, deciduous shrubs and trees with pines or another conifer is recommended to make the big difference between a relatively calm and a windswept, exposed situation. If you have such a problem, let us talk it over with you. And, while speaking of comfort, we might mention the glare of the brilliant sun which is manifest in two ways: first, the direct rays of the sun, if in line with a pleasant view, cause discomfort to the eyes; second, light reflected from a paved surface such as a terrace, street, game court, or broad walk is a source of considerable irritation. Frequently, a tree can be planted to interrupt these direct rays of sunshine, or one can be located so as to cast a shadow on any highly reflective surface. One of our selections, the very best obtainable, will aid greatly in making your garden more comfortable.

PLANT TREES FOR SECLUSION

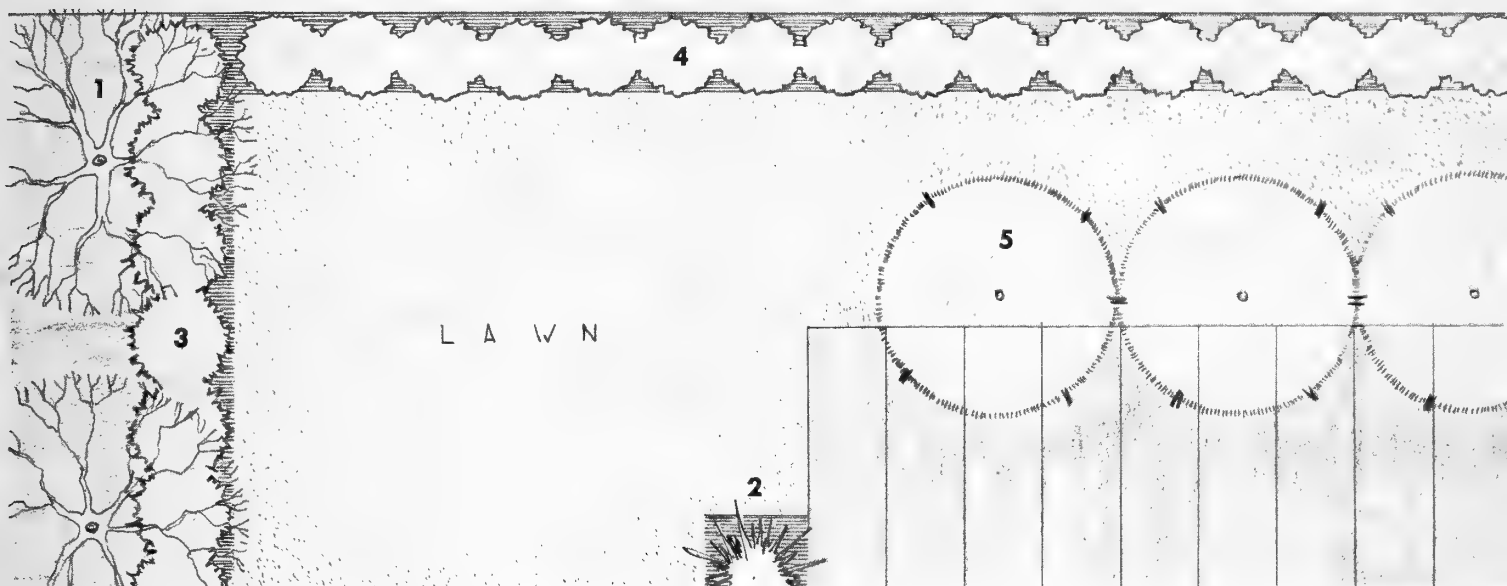
Very closely related to physical comfort is the pleasant sensation of complete privacy, restful detachment that we experience in a sun-lit clearing deep in a forest. Not only the sight but the sound of civilization also is far removed, and in such a place as this is found peace and quiet so essential to rest. Surround yourself with trees—several kinds, perhaps—and create an environment in which you and your family can enjoy the benefits of nature at home.

And something should be said of the sky as well. On a treeless plain, or any barren expanse of land, the sky seems (by comparison to man) too big, too remote. When viewed through the framework of trees, however, the magnitude of space appears to be greatly reduced, less remote, and, somehow, it seems to be more friendly. We suggest that a few trees will actually create a space, well related to the size of man, in which people can live more happily.

The trees that are required to give privacy, protection and a sense of scale to the spaces created by them fall into two general groups. First of all are those rather large trees that form a canopy under which people can live. The Moraine, Skyline and Sunburst Locust are particularly effective in the establishment of a "ceiling" over part of your garden area. Likewise, the Norway Maple varieties, Silver and Sugar Maples do an excellent job. The Lindens and America Elm also have much to contribute. The second group of trees is represented by those which are sometimes too low headed or narrow to walk under. These trees are best viewed from the side, rather than from beneath, and as a result they are especially well adapted to the task of giving privacy, screening out an undesirable view or reducing noise. In this group are several of the Crabapples, Amur Maple, and Mountain Ash. Slender trees such as the Cutleaf Weeping Birch and Bolleana Poplar make good screen trees also and cast a long shadow late in the afternoon. We carefully dig and pack our nursery stock so that our plants will arrive at your home in the very best of condition. We recommend that you, too, give them the same kind of care in order that they may get off to a good start and quickly develop into vigorous, healthy specimens. Of prime importance, of course, is getting their roots back in the soil. Plant them as soon as possible and water them freely. Keep an eye on them during the first season of growth particularly—keep out the weeds and grass that rob the shrub or tree of plant nutrients and water as necessary to assure the development of new leaves, shoots and stems throughout the growing season.



HIDE A PART OF THE LANDSCAPE. People are intrigued by that which they cannot quite see; so, in order to arouse interest, screen out a portion of the view. Notice how space seems to flow past the screen formed by the small trees and make that area beyond a part of the space of the foreground. So don't forget that a big build up necessitates an interesting development even though it is out of sight most of the time.



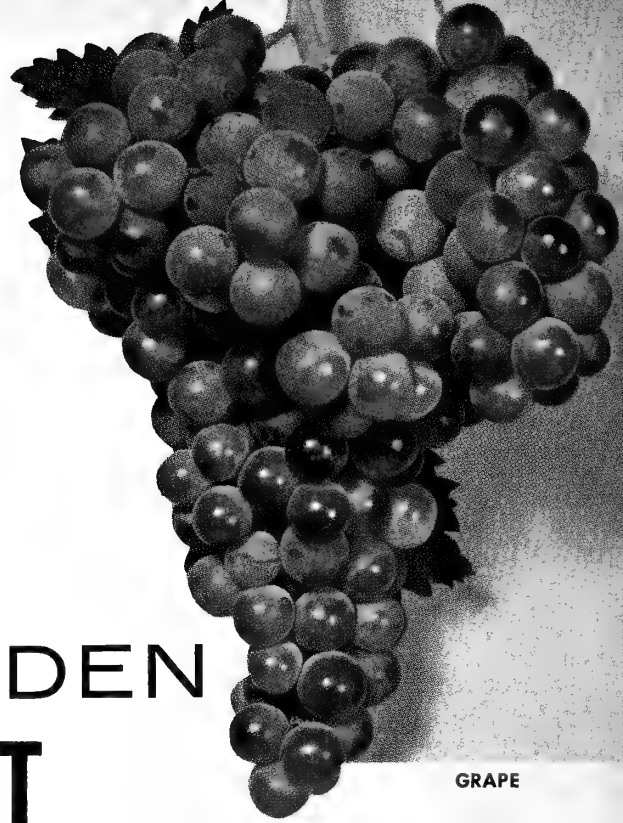
The plants suggested here are as follows: (1) Purple Leaf Cherry; (2) Mugho Pine, a spreading Juniper or Dwarf Highbush Cranberry; (3) Floribunda Roses; (4) a selection of our Peony varieties; (5) Purpleleaf Plum. Innumerable variations on this theme can be made from the fine plants that we have to offer.

The coniferous or cone-bearing evergreens have come to be the most popular of all trees and shrubs for landscaping around our homes. The reasons for their popularity are easy to understand. In the first place they are, as a group, built by Mother Nature to withstand adversity of soils and climate to a much greater degree than are broad-leaved sorts. They resist dry air, dry soil, and summer heat better because their needles are constructed so to do. Secondly, they have come to be so highly favored by home gardeners because they offer so much variety of form and habit of growth. There are kinds that stay low, almost hugging the surface of the ground. There are others that mature near 18 and 24 inches. Still others can be relied upon where you need something 3, 4 or 5 feet tall. And there are even taller sorts, right up to trees or tree-like forms. Thirdly, the evergreens can be gotten in a variety of colors. There are many variations of green, for example. There are blue-greens, yellow-greens, dark greens and gray-greens. Too, there are some variegated types, and others with golden and yellow foliage. Though they are not noted for conspicuous flowers, it is entirely possible to use them for the all-year variations in color, nonetheless. What is more, the smallness of the needles of practically all of them gives a delicate, fine texture effect that enables the gardener to group them with shrubs of any other kinds, often to relieve coarseness. And they make wonderful fillers. For backgrounds they are unexcelled. For example, to have most kinds of flowers, even flowering shrubs, planted in such a way that their blooms are seen with a group of arborvitae behind them is to bring out the beauties and colors of the blossoms much more tellingly.





CHERRIES



GRAPE

GARDEN FRUIT



PEARS

Plant more fruit trees and enjoy multiple benefits. They are always beautiful in flower, attractive in leaf, and fully appreciated at the time the crop is harvested.

APPLES. Our selections have been chosen for their vigor, hardiness, productive capabilities and superior flavor qualities.

CHERRIES. The trees are of easy culture and the fruit is one of the earliest to ripen. You will like our varieties, and find the trees quite excellent as ornamentals.

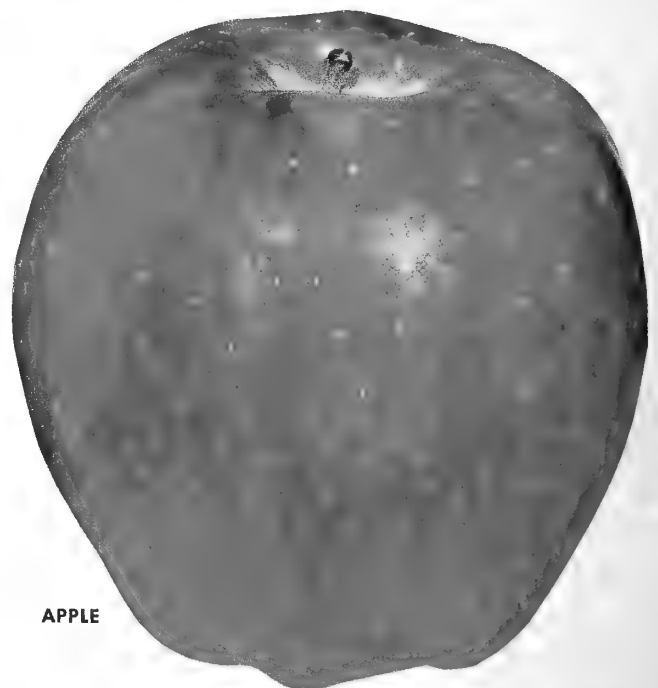
PEARS. The sweet, juicy, smooth-textured flesh of our selection will provide long-season eating pleasure for your family, especially if you plant several varieties.

PLUMS. Delicious, sure-cropping varieties such as we offer will assure you of the most pleasant harvest. If you plant three varieties, the season is considerably extended.

GRAPES. Though gardeners like to grow grapes for the flavor of their fruit they seldom overlook the fact that grapes require very little room. Grapes, like fruit trees, must also be considered plants of multiple use.



PLUM



APPLE

ROSES

always a favorite

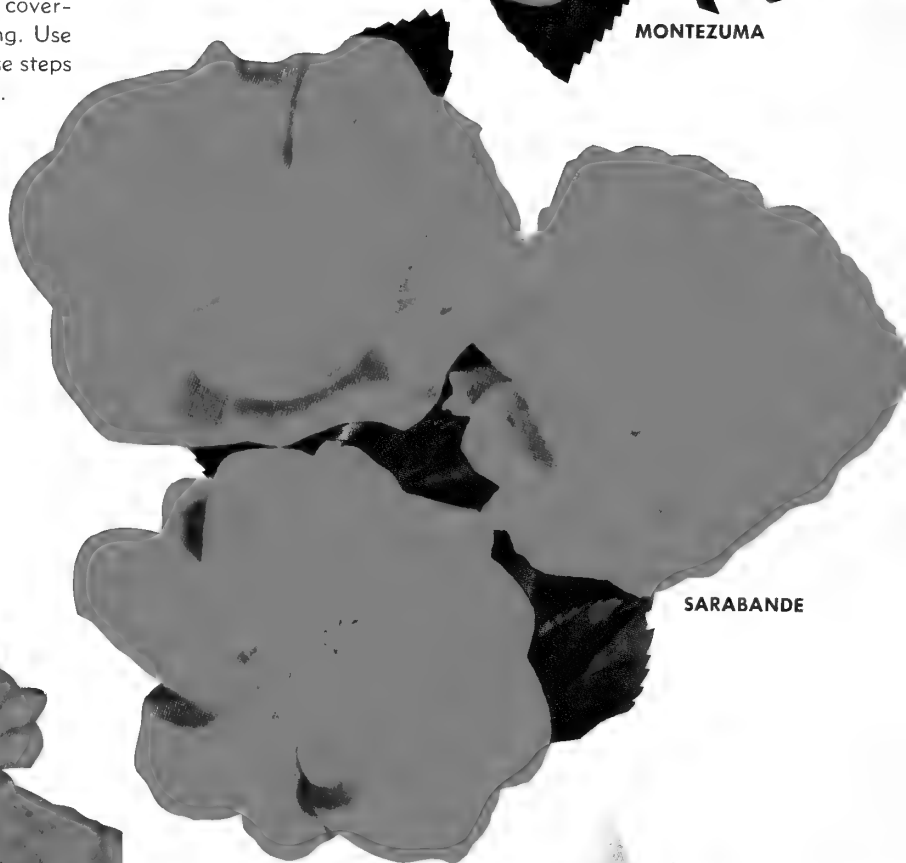
PUT YOUR ROSES TO BED AND THEY WILL BLOOM ANOTHER YEAR

Here is one method, ask us about others. Prepare the plant for winter by discontinuing fertilizing in August and gradually reducing water in late summer and fall. Second, protect the canes by applying a fungicidal spray before covering. But don't cut back—save the pruning for spring. Use repellents or bait to prevent damage by rodents. These steps should be taken regardless of how plants are covered.

Immediately after the middle of October dig a trench 6 to 8 inches deep out from the base of the plant, tie the canes together, loosen the soil enough at the trench side of the plant so that it can be gently tipped into the trench. Then cover the entire plant with soil and thoroughly soak the ground. Early in November apply a 4-inch layer of leaves over the buried bush. Then, in about a week, apply a 6-inch layer of marsh hay over the previous cover. About the first of April remove the cover in stages as the material thaws out. When frost free, raise the rose, replace the soil, and soak the ground.



MONTEZUMA



SARABANDE



FIRE KING



GARDEN PARTY

ROSES HYBRID TEAS

REDS

Christopher Stone. Always regarded as one of the finest varieties, it consistently ranks among the leaders in national popularity ratings. Individual flowers are very large and very double, the color a glowing crimson-scarlet with deeper shadings. Blooms are noted for their long-lasting qualities, and for the fact that they tend to deepen in color as they mature. A truly beautiful flower, even when it is fully expanded. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower, clothed with good-looking foliage. Blooms are fragrant.



Chrysler Imperial. Pat. No. 1167. Without a doubt one of the finest of all reds, an ideal big-type rose. The long, tapering, maroon-red buds and beautifully formed flowers become almost iridescent in shading to deeply brilliant, crimson-red tones. A long-stemmed grower, unusually good for cutting, the flowers lasting a week. The blossoms are very large when the plant is well-grown. They are noted for their fragrance. The bush itself is more handsome than most, the large, leathery, semi-glossy, dark green leaves being retained in abundance right down to the ground line. One of the easiest varieties to grow.

Crimson Glory. Beautiful blooms of darkest velvety-crimson, produced in great profusion, are one of the features of this vigorous variety. An exceptionally free-flowering sort. A strong-growing variety, of more wide-spreading habit than most with large, good-looking foliage that carries longer into the winter, too. Blossoms are noted for their fragrance. It is one of the sweetest-scented of all varieties; a leader among old and new kinds in this respect.



Mirandy. Pat. No. 632. The buds of this beautiful variety, large and shapely, are of a deep, rich dark red in color, with near-black shadings. They open into 50-petaled flowers of huge proportions. What is more, the bush is most generous as to flower production since it is noted everywhere for its free-blooming qualities. Open blossoms are richly fragrant, too, having some of the scent of the old Damask types. The bush grows to moderate size and is very vigorous, producing lots of side shoots, an advantage to plentiful flowering. Leaves are abundant, of heavy appearance and texture, a good dark green in color. Flowers are long-lasting when used in bouquets.

New Yorker. Pat. No. 823. Flowers of this fine hybrid tea are a lovely scarlet to bright red, with rose-red undertones, and are especially notable for the fact that they do not fade. The expanded flowers are extra large, each petal carrying a velvety sheen that gives the blossom unusually fine texture qualities. Though most all modern hybrid teas do a good job of producing flowers constantly, once they begin in June, New Yorker is outstanding in this respect. The plant is a strong grower, of medium height, with vigorous, disease-resistant foliage that is luxuriant. Flowers have good form, and a pleasingly fruity fragrance.

PINKS



Helen Traubel. Pat. No. 1028. The beautiful, long buds open into flowers that may vary in color somewhat depending upon weather conditions, ranging from a bright, sparkling pink to a striking and luminous apricot-pink. The bush has a fine reputation as a strong, tall grower, and blossoms keep coming on constantly during the summer. Foliage is a rich dark green, and abundantly produced.

Picture. One of the most appealing of all roses. The opening bloom with its high center and beautifully reflexed outer petals, is the classical form of a "perfect" rose. The color is most appealing, a clear and vibrant rose-pink that shows no hint of either blue or magenta intonations. The bush itself is of moderate height, and compact in habit, suggesting it to be a variety well adapted to bedding purposes. It is a very free-flowering sort, the buds and young blooms being unusually fine for cutting for indoor decorations and bouquets. Buds are just right for boutonniere wear.

Pink Peace. Pat. Pend. This superb brand-new variety is from the hand of the hybridizer who gave us the now-famous "Peace" rose. Flowers are of deep, dusty pink tones, expanding to huge size, and borne singly on long, sturdy stems. The buds are thick, shapely, opening slowly into the mammoth 60- to 65-petaled, fragrant, cup-shaped flowers. The petals tend to curl or roll outward in a most graceful way, the final, six-inch-wide bloom having a handsomely modeled form. The bush is typically vigorous and strong, of upright growth, mounted with fine-looking large, leathery, disease-resistant leaves. A variety of unusual merit.

The Doctor. Another beautiful variety, its flowers a lovely shade of rose-pink, and of a form very close to that of the "perfect" rose. Blossoms are very large, with the added virtue of retaining their color, without fading, whether left on the plant or cut for use in indoor arrangements. The flowers are noted for their fragrance. This variety performs best where conditions of light, air and soil fertility are right.



Tallyho. Pat. No. 828. This variety grows lustily into an exceptionally robust, vigorous bush that is noted for the way it continuously produces large, " " blooms of bright cerise-pink shade. It is typical of the larger sorts that should never be planted less than 2½ feet apart. The flowers are fragrant.



Tiffany. Pat. No. 1304. A jewel among hybrid tea roses is this All-America winner with beautiful flowers in deep, glowing, phlox-pink tones. The long, pointed buds are deepest pink, and marked with yellow shadings at the base, opening into the desirably high-centered blossoms. They are noted for fragrance. Flowering stems are quite long and sturdy, with one flower to each such shoot. The blooms last a long time when cut. Habit of growth of the bush itself is vigorous and upright, the foliage dark green.


MIRANDY


THE DOCTOR

VOGUE

ORANGE AND MULTICOLORED

Aztec. Pat. No. 1649. Typical of the newer rose varieties, with flowers of brilliant scarlet-orange. Not only are they unusually colorful, but they are also immense in size and of superb petal substance. The buds are completely modern, too, in their long-pointed shapeliness, later expanding into the large, symmetrical blooms. Though vigorous in every respect, the habit of Aztec is lower, almost half-spreading, with the flowers borne profusely, more or less in clusters rather than singly. Disbudding is advisable for perfect show bloom, but for general garden effects, and maximum color, is unnecessary.

 **Forty-niner.** Pat. No. 792. One of the brightest of all the two-toned or bicolor varieties, the flowers with petals vividly red on the inside, bright yellow on the outside, a real eye-catching combination anywhere. Blooms retain their colors very well, and last a long time, both on the bush and indoors in cut bouquets. The Forty-niner bushes tend to be upright growing in their habit, but are of medium height. They are of a size that is easily used in any garden.

 **Garden Party.** Pat. No. 1814. A cross between Charlotte Armstrong and Peace results in this Hybrid Tea that has won All-America Honors for 1960! It is a rose of outstanding merit by reason of the Peace-like flower of pale ivory flushed with pink.

Kordes Perfecta. Pat. No. 1604. Few roses, since the advent of Peace, have caused such a stir among both amateur and professional rose growers. Kordes Perfecta is a brand-new variety, said by those who know roses, to be perhaps the finest rose of modern times. The flower is a mammoth thing, with 75 petals and therefore very heavy and completely double. Creamy-white in basic tone, with overlays, and veining of deep pink, there is a constant, progressive color change as the bloom opens and matures, with the pink and carmine tints deepening, finally to give a huge bloom that combines pink and white, suffused with yellow. As you might expect, the flowers are very large, 4½ to 5 inches in diameter. They have a fine, long-lasting quality, either on the bush or cut for indoor arrangements. Kordes Perfecta is vigorous in its growth, with luxuriant, dark, glossy-green foliage.


Mojave. Pat. No. 1176. This variety came from a cross involving the highly popular Charlotte Armstrong rose, and carries many of the fine qualities of that parent. The color is western, a beautiful blend of salmon, apricot and orange, the typical tones of the Painted Desert. In cool weather the salmon is prone to change to nasturtium-red, with stronger apricot-orange tones developing. The bush is an upright and vigorous grower that produces many long stemmed flowers.


President Hoover. This variety, introduced almost 30 years ago, has proved to be one of the best of the really rugged, easy-to-grow sorts. The flowers are a pleasing combination of yellow, copper-red and pink. In cool weather, as in autumn, the colors are stronger. There is no question but that President Hoover is one of the most vigorous rose varieties. In the average home garden the extreme sturdiness is a distinct asset. The flowers last well when cut, but are better left on the bush. They are fragrant.

YELLOW


Eclipse. Pat. No. 172. A lovely hybrid from that oldtime favorite, Joanna Hill, its flowers a clear, bright, golden yellow. The buds are beautiful in their graceful, classic, long-pointed form. The variety has been a special award winner in leading shows both here and abroad. Eclipse is well-known for its vigorous growth, and for its dense bushiness as compared with other rose varieties. The flowers, carried on long, strong stems, are fine for cutting and are highly fragrant.

Golden Masterpiece. Pat. No. 1284. This is one of the near-ideal types of roses that home gardeners are looking for, namely, kinds that possess tough, dark green, glossy, strong-looking leaves that can resist the powdery mildew disease. Also, in the case of Golden Masterpiece, it is reputed to produce the biggest flowers of any yellow rose. They are immense, but with the desirable high-centered form that typifies the superior sorts. Color is golden yellow. The flowers last well when used for cutting purposes, and the bush is one of the really strong upright, robust growers.

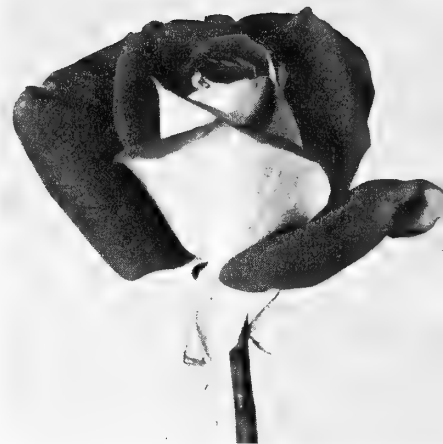
 **Peace.** Pat. No. 591. Everything about this rose is outstanding. The flowers, basically light yellow in color, have each petal outlined in bright cerise-pink, a most cheering combination which, though it may vary a bit depending upon weather conditions, is always more than just good. Further, it is hard to imagine a variety with better growth habits, and foliage characteristics. All the canes are strong, sturdy, and they continue to develop as the growing season advances so that a continuous supply of healthy flowering wood is constantly present. The foliage, by itself, would be enough to make the plant beautiful. It is huge in size, a lovely, shining dark green in color. And notably resistant to both powdery mildew and rust diseases. The mammoth-sized blooms, opening quite slowly, remain in good color and condition for a long, long time. Peace does not require heavy pruning. Plant not less than 2½ feet apart.

 **Sutter's Gold.** Pat. No. 885. Here is another variety that has all of the things we look for in superior roses. To start with, the color is good, the long-pointed bright yellow buds shading to orange and red tones. Flowers begin opening very early in the year, continuing throughout summer and into autumn. The bush is a strong grower, branches freely, producing blooms singly on long stems that are fine for cutting. The basic color of the open bloom is yellow, suffused with some pink, and is noted for the high fragrance. The foliage is good-looking and disease-resistant, too.

CERISE-REDS

 **Charlotte Armstrong.** Pat. No. 455. A seedling from a cross of Crimson Glory. It is a standard of perfection among varieties in this color class. The long-pointed buds open perfectly to form gracefully tailored flowers in cerise-red. The bush is strong-growing, tall and vigorous, clothed with beautiful, dark green foliage that is resistant to disease.

WHITE HYBRID TEAS are to be found on page 32.



FORTY-NINER



PINOCCHIO



CHARLOTTE ARMSTRONG

ROSES



TIFFANY



F. J. GROOTENDORST



WHITE BOUQUET



PRAIRIE FIRE

Well-fertilized plants, including roses, are easier to care for. There is evidence from reports from the famous U.S.D.A. experiment station at Beltsville, Maryland, for instance, that plants receiving an adequate quantity of fertilizers are definitely capable of resisting attacks of aphids better than others that are insufficiently fed. It is an accepted fact, too, that the well-fed plant can get along much better, with far less watering, if the soil in which it grows contains ample amounts of the necessary food-chemicals. It has been stated by authorities who have worked on the subject that it takes five times as much water to produce a bushel of corn on infertile soil as it does where the plants are completely satisfied as to essential food minerals. You can expect similar reactions from roses which, as you know, are in a constant state of very active growth from spring to fall. When one branch or stem has produced its flowers, and after you remove the spent blooms, that branch must begin immediately to throw out new shoots for the next flower-production phase. We will be glad to help you select good fertilizers for all-season use on your rose bushes.

everybody's favorite



Roses marked with this symbol are of the All-America Rose Selections granted top honors on performance over the United States.

Though every year will see new, superior forms of all kinds of favored flowers appearing on the market, in no other group can one find the markedly improved varieties that each season brings among roses. There is nothing accidental, hit-or-miss in the matter. Here and abroad we have some of the world's finest hybridizers working on a full-time basis at just one task . . . breeding better roses.

HELEN TRAUBEL

NEW YORKER

PINK
GROOTENDORST

PEACE

CARROUSEL



More HYBRID TEA ROSES...

WHITE

Kaiserin Augusta Viktoria (K. A. Viktoria). A variety that goes far back into the Gay Nineties, but still regarded as a truly classic form among white roses. The flower buds expand into snow-white, double blooms, delightfully scented, and with a tinge of lemon yellow at the very center.



White Knight. Pat. No. 1359. This is perhaps the long sought-after pure white rose, one of the newest from the hand of the hybridizer who gave us the wonderful variety "Peace." The buds are long-pointed, unfurling as they open, to give a most handsome high-centered flower with petals gracefully curled and rolled outward in the classic form of perfect roses. Color is pure satiny white. Blooms are produced in great profusion throughout the season and there is no tendency for the buds to become balled, or the blossoms to become discolored in damp weather. The bush is a very hardy, vigorous one, covered with healthy, dark green mildew-resistant foliage.

RUGOSA ROSES

(Rosa rugosa hybrids) 4-5 ft. Full, bush shrubs which bloom from July to frost. Hardy without winter protection. Flowers double, fragrant, followed by bright red fruits. Useful in foundation plantings and in the shrub border and make a beautiful, informal hedge.

Grootendorst Red. Deep crimson-red, fragrant double flowers, with petal edges serrated. This is a vigorous bushy variety displaying a profusion of continuous blooms. Can be kept at any height desired by pruning.

Grootendorst Pink. Pink flowers, but otherwise similar to the variety above.

Hansa. An old timer, hardy as they come, with double red flowers.

Sir Thomas Lipton. Here is a fragrant, semi-double white of great merit. It is not only extremely hardy like the other Rugosa Hybrids but it starts blooming in about May and continues to produce until late fall.



CHRYSLER IMPERIAL

GRANDIFLORA ROSES

We offer some of the most outstanding varieties of this entirely new class of roses. Created by interbreeding between hybrid teas and floribundas, the resulting kinds, as listed below, show the most desirable traits of both parents. They have wonderful vigor and robustness, as a class. The

flowers incline more toward the perfection of form of the hybrid teas. The habit of the floribunda parents toward producing blooms in expansive clusters, rather than singly, marks the grandifloras. Furthermore, the factor of fine, disease-resistant foliage is a favorable quality.

Buccaneer. Pat. No. 1119. Authorities agree that this variety is one of the most brilliantly intense yellow roses yet introduced. The buds are urn-shaped, medium to large in size and the expanded blooms form a wide cup shape of buttercup yellow tones. They last well. The flowers are carried either singly or two or three in a cluster on long, strong stems. The plant is vigorous, upright and tall.

Carrousel. Pat. No. 1066. This variety has all the fine qualities we now associate with the best of the grandifloras. Buds are dark crimson, the opening flowers changing slightly to a strong, non-fading, dark velvety red. Its habit of producing hosts of flowers all through the season makes it a most striking plant. Fine for bedding or for planting in groups in open, sunny positions in the mixed border. The bush grows to four feet when well grown, and the leaves are resistant to powdery mildew.

Montezuma. Pat. No. 1383. The beautifully formed buds, long and graceful in outline, are orange-scarlet, opening into lovely high-centered flowers of salmon-orange hue, freely produced through the summer and into autumn. The bush is tall, robust and carries its crop of flowers in long-stemmed clusters. The vigorous plant is clothed handsomely with heavy-textured, dark green foliage that is resistant to powdery mildew disease.



Queen Elizabeth. Pat. No. 1259. This is the variety that started the new grandiflora class. A magnificent rose, one that we think cannot be beaten. The flowers are most beautiful, a bright, cherry blend of soft carmine rose and dawn pink. They fairly glow when seen against the background of the deep green, heavily-textured, glossy foliage. The bush is unusually vigorous. An upright grower that gets to 4 feet or more in height without difficulty. The fragrant blooms are borne singly, or few in a cluster, on long, strong stems that are almost thornless. Leaves resist powdery mildew.

Rondelay. Pat. No. 1280. Buds are dark red, opening to lighter and brighter red as the petals unfold into the mature, shapely flower, of perfectly double form. The bush itself is robust, vigorous and tall, clothed with large, healthy-looking leaves that are exceptionally resistant to disease. The blooms are fragrant, produced on long stems. Fine for long-lasting cut flowers.



Starfire. P.A.F. The latest of its class, perhaps the most modern of all roses is this brand new grandiflora of outstanding beauty, an **All-America Award winner for 1959.** The flowers are bright, non-fading currant-red, each velvety petal with a uniquely luminous texture and depth. This is another tall-growing grandiflora, the bloom produced profusely, either singly or in few-bloomed clusters, on clean, long, strong stems.

CLIMBING ROSES

We offer the finest possible selection of climbing roses for use anywhere in our area. They are continuous bloomers, ideal for quite a variety of home garden uses. Trained on boundary fences they not only provide most attractive backgrounds for shrubs and flowers, but will help by conserving planting space. Ideal for all kinds of trellis and arbor planting. The climbing varieties that come from bush forms will produce exactly the same kind of flowers as do the bush roses with the same name.

Cl. Chrysler Imperial. Pat. No. 1528. Like the bush form, the flowers are large, rich-looking, deep, vividly red hues, and borne on fine, long stems that are ideal for cutting. The foliage is beautiful, dark green and of leathery texture.

Dr. J. H. Nicolas. Pat. No. 457. A modified climber, almost a pillar type, that bears beautiful, rose-pink flowers, very double with about 50 petals. They are fragrant, very large and showy, and produce well throughout the summer. Blooms are borne two or three in a cluster. Fine for low fencing, trellises or walls.



Golden Showers. Pat. No. 1557. Blooms are big, with high centers, expanding to 4 or 5 inches in diameter. The color is clear daffodil yellow. The foliage is excellent, large, leathery, highly resistant to powdery mildew.

New Dawn. A fine mutation from a wonderful parent, Dr. W. Van Fleet, similar in all respects except that it flowers continuously. Flower color is the same pale pink, the large double blooms having a wild-rose-like fragrance. New Dawn is not as heavy a grower, and is better adapted to low fences, walls and trellises.

White Dawn. A northern-bred climber developed in Minnesota. Notable for its hardiness, and for its vigor. The flowers are pure white, of medium size, doubled to look like gardenias, and carried in clusters. Free flowering.

Blaze. A selection from a cross involving the long-time favorite Paul's Scarlet Climber, showing many of the same desirable qualities. But it adds an important one, namely, the ability to produce the brilliant-colored blooms all through the season. Flowers are scarlet, semi-double and of medium size. They are borne in large, very conspicuous masses or clusters. The leaves are large, dark green. Vigorous.

FLORIBUNDA ROSES

For Colorful Borders and Hedges

Here are some of the very best roses for the gardener who does not have much time to care for the home grounds. The floribunda roses are noted for their hardiness, their simple requirements, plus their characteristic long period of recurring bloom from June to fall. Colors run the whole gamut, the flowers carried in showy clusters. The varieties have many uses. Among them you will find ideal sorts for spectacular bedding, for planting en masse in borders, and for edging. In addition, few other rose types can equal them for outstanding, flowering hedges. Their masses of bloom over a long season make Floribundas excellent for borders, for bedding, planting with other shrubs, planter boxes, tubbed plants, etc.

Baby Blaze. Pat. No. 1362. An almost amazing variety in general vigor and particularly in the copious way it continues to produce its bright, velvety, cherry-red flowers in heavy clusters, with 10 to 25 blooms to a shoot. The flowers have a spicy fragrance, their color distinctly enhanced by a white eye in the center of each one. Petals are fluted, the outline of the flower semi-cup-shaped.

Circus. Pat. No. 1382. This wonderful variety has proved to be a real "center-ring" attraction in rose plantings everywhere. The predominant color is yellow but during the season you will see a full, enticing, kaleidoscopic range of bright tones and tints . . . orange, yellow, apple blossom pink, buff, and scarlet-red. Each bud is perfect in form, the high-centered opening blooms breath-taking. The flowers are borne in clusters, profusely produced, and have a delicate, sweet fragrance. Foliage is dark green and handsome. The bushes are compact and rounded. Fine for borders, bedding and low hedging.

Eutin. Though non-patented, we believe this variety to be especially worthwhile in gardens of our region where it has certainly demonstrated its ability to thrive. From the hand of the great hybridist who has given us, most recently, the tremendous Kordes Perfecta, Eutin is noted for its vigorous growth. Flowers are deep, carmine-rose, full petaled, and are produced freely and continuously in large clusters.

Fire King. Pat. No. 1758. Winner of the All-America Award for 1960. This floribunda produces masses of full double, long-lasting blooms. Upright growing habit. Vigorous growth produces deep, dark, rich green foliage with reddish cast in tips of young canes and leaves. Ideal for medium high hedges.

Fashion. Pat. No. 789. One of the newest and most beautiful colors to be found in roses, a luminous coral-pink, often described also as salmon-peach, overlaid with gold tones, the petals deepening to take on reddish tints as they mature. A very free-flowering, fragrant variety. The leaves are dark, glossy green. Flowers can be used in bouquets.

Fusilier. Pat. No. 1709. The All-America winner for 1958 with brilliant, luminous scarlet-orange, frilled flowers carried in immense clusters. A hardy, easy-to-grow variety that has the added advantage of being able to "clean" itself, that is, to let spent petals drop away promptly rather than holding them on to brown and die on the plant. The bush grows to medium height and is well clothed with glossy, dark green foliage.

Gold Cup. Pat. No. 1683. Another All-America winner for 1958, its flowers a clear, shining golden yellow, with rich, unfading qualities that mark them as being exceptional. A fine variety that will grow under a wide range of climatic and soil conditions, the bush of medium to low height, near 2½ feet, and covered with nice-looking, lustrous, dark green, disease-resistant foliage. Fragrant. Excellent for bedding, low hedging or massing.

Goldilocks. Pat. No. 672. This variety produces unusually large flowers for its class, the large, fully double blooms, rich golden yellow at first, then turning to creamy-yellows, almost having the appearance and carriage of those of a hybrid tea. Blossoms last a long time, and are produced in great numbers on bushy, more or less spreading plants.

Ivory Fashion. Pat. No. 1688. The newest ivory white; the beautiful, 1959 All-America Award winner. The large, gracefully-formed, high-pointed buds, carried in trusses of 5 to 10, slowly expand into open flowers that retain their fresh, pristine, white appearance right to the end. Blossom petals are of heavy, bruise-resistant texture. Foliage is rich dark green, and resists powdery mildew. The bush is a prolific and prompt producer of new stems, thus assuring a constant supply of blooms all through the season.

Jiminy Cricket. Pat. No. 1346. An exceptionally showy floribunda with masses of tangerine-red buds which unfold into intense coral-orange, near-vermilion flowers that finally soften to pink-coral tones. Blooms are cup-shaped, semi-double and carried in loose clusters. The variety, though producing color all season, is especially free-flowering from late summer into autumn. The habit of the bush is vigorously upright, the leaves a glossy bronze-green when young, then lustrous bright green. Resists black spot, powdery mildew.

Ma Perkins. Pat. No. 1143. A bright and sparkling coral pink, suffused with yellow, as the sweetly fragrant flower opens, then finishing a pleasing shell pink. A bushy plant, to about three feet in height, and a most generous bloomer. The mature flowers have a cup-shaped outline and may be borne singly, or in clusters, all during the season. Foliage is rich, green, plentiful, and disease-resistant. Use for bedding, massing, hedging.

Pinocchio. Pat. No. 484. The richly-colored, fragrant buds, salmon-pink and flushed with gold, expand to mature flowers of clear, soft pink, the petals deeper pink along the edges. The blooms are produced in clusters of enormous size, on bushy plants that stay quite low, seldom exceeding 2 feet in height. The disease-resistant foliage is a rich, dark green.

Prairie Fire. New for the spring of 1960. Flowers are semi-double 2½-3" across and borne in clusters of 35 to 55 individual blooms. The blooms are bright red, the foliage is dark green, semi-glossy and quite resistant to common rose diseases. Very hardy in areas where severe winter conditions occur.

Sarabande. Pat. No. 1761. Another other All-America winner for 1960. A semi-double floribunda rose of bright orient red with striking yellow stamens. Blooms early and continues through the season. Grows low and compact.

Spartan. Pat. No. 1357. A beautiful hardy floribunda that begins flowering early and continues right up to frost. The buds are large, burnt-orange at first, then slowly expanding into high-centered, hybrid tea-like flowers of bright orange-red, finally softening to reddish-coral. Blooms are fragrant, and last a long time. The foliage always looks good, resists powdery mildew.

Vogue. Pat. No. 926. From the same cross that gave us the popular floribunda variety "Fashion," here is another with unique color qualities. It has been variously described as carmine-salmon and begonia-rose flushed with salmon tints, a most outstanding combination. Vogue is a somewhat more upright plant than Fashion, with longer stems that are noted for the abundant manner in which they produce the clusters of beautifully-formed 3½-inch flowers in the new oriental-red color. Flowers are large, fully double, with attractive high centers, and with good keeping qualities. Foliage is dark green, mildew resistant, and the blooms are fragrant.

White Bouquet. Pat. No. 1415. The flowers of this beautiful variety are huge, up to 4 inches in diameter, of pure and sparkling white, with a sweet, spicy fragrance. They are carried both singly and in clusters, opening constantly, right through the season. The chaste whiteness of the blooms shows off handsomely against the background of dark, lustrous foliage. The habit is bushy, the variety being ideally suited for beds, borders, foundation masses and anywhere else where there is ample light and no crowding.

Wildfire. Pat. No. 1381. The blooms are of brilliant, dazzling scarlet, produced in large spray-like clusters. A vigorous and free-flowering variety, the semi-double blossoms lasting for a long time on the bush, or when cut for indoor arrangements. A new variety.



PEONIES

DON'T OVERLOOK THE PEONY . . . where can you find a more permanent plant that produces such vivid colors in white, pink and deep red? This is truly a superior plant that requires little maintenance.

PEONY CULTURE. Peonies are among the hardiest, most permanent and best of all perennial plants, yet are very easily grown. Only a few simple requirements need to be met to produce healthy, bushy plants and magnificent blooms. Any good soil will do. The best is a rich deep loam not too light in texture. Dig the ground very deep and thoroughly work in a liberal amount of organic fertilizer, such as well rotted cow manure or comparable commercial preparation. Plant about 3 feet apart, covering the crown about 2 inches. Firm the soil about the roots and water well.

Peonies should have plenty of moisture at all times. During the flowering period adequate moisture is especially important to insure, large, well developed blooms. Cultivate the soil frequently and thoroughly during the growing season. An application of fertilizer, followed by a good soaking just as the buds begin to form is beneficial. In the fall cut off the stems three or four inches above the ground, give a generous top dressing and work it well into the soil. Peonies will thrive either in full sun or partial shade, the latter situation is ideal as it will enable the blooms to preserve their coloring better and add to their lasting qualities. Peonies will thrive and bloom without being replanted for as much as 20 years or more. Naturally a plant of such enduring qualities requires some time to become established, so don't expect the very best blooms the first year.

**We have many fine garden plants
in stock that are not listed
in this catalog**

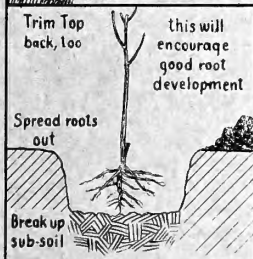
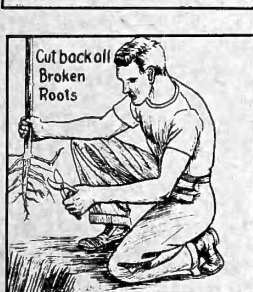
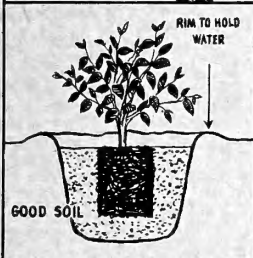
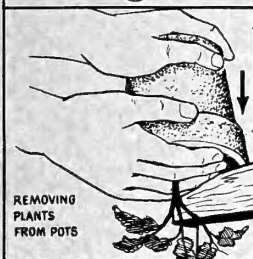
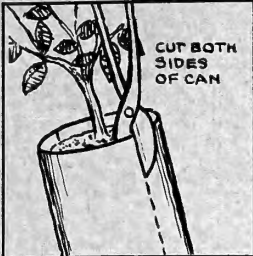
PEONIES and MUMS

Garden chrysanthemums are available in many varieties embracing a wide range of growth habits, colors and flower form. The popular cushion 'mums form low dense mounds and are ideally suited for the low border planting or in the cut-flower garden. Where desired the plants can be grown in large pots or tubs for use on terraces. For sheer floral abundance and wide range of color in the summer and fall garden 'mums have no equal and they are outstanding cut flowers.

'MUM CULTURE. Find a sunny situation where the soil is good and plant 'mums in the spring. Moisten the soil deeply at intervals and try to keep the plants dry. To produce the full, well branched sturdy plants that are so attractive pinch back the tips of the new growth when the plants are about 6 inches tall. Simply use the thumb and forefinger and pinch about 2 inches off the tops of the main shoots. Pinch back again when the lateral branches are 10 inches or so high. No pinching should be done after the 1st of August (July 15th for the very early varieties) as the buds will start to form and further pinching would interfere with the trimming will be needed to prevent the plants from becoming leggy.



CHRYSANTHEMUMS



ORNAMENTAL PLANTING IS EASY

Trees and shrubs are ready in containers, pots or balled in burlap, in almost any size or stage of growth you want—ready to take home and plant.

To make sure soil doesn't drop away from roots as you plant them, see that the soil is moist enough to hold the ball of dirt together as you handle the plant.

With plants in cans, cut down two sides of the container with snips, pull sides apart and ease plant out of container into the hole you have prepared, with least possible disturbance to the root ball.

With potted plants, place your fingers across the top of pot, invert pot and tap edge lightly against something solid. The contents will drop into your palm with root ball in solid piece.

For plants in gallon cans, have a hole prepared 15 inches in diameter by 15 inches deep. For plants in 5-gallon containers, or 9-inch pots make hole 24 inches in diameter and 24 inches deep.

Set them so they will be at same level in ground as they were in container.

Mound temporary ring of soil around rim of hole to retain water, and water enough to be sure it settles the soil around roots of plants and eliminates all air pockets.

Water liberally when hole is partially filled, to make sure. Then finish filling in with soil up to the final level.

For balled shrubs, dig hole large enough to hold ball with its top at the right ground level and to permit filling in around and pressing the soil down firmly.

Without removing the burlap, fill in around the ball about $\frac{1}{3}$ with soil; fill hole with water, and allow to soak in. Finish filling hole with soil and firm it down. Make retaining soil ring and fill basin around plant with water again, soaking thoroughly. Keep it that way until plant or shrub is thoroughly established. Don't depend on sprinklers or overhead watering.

Don't bury fertilizer in the bottom of the hole. When plant is established and growing, apply fertilizer on ground surface around it. Let watering carry it down to root system.

The burlap wrapping you buried with it will break down under action of soil bacteria and become part of the soil for the roots to use.

ROSE PLANTING AND CARE

You gain about 2 years in effectiveness by buying top grade plants, so it's more economical in the long run. Handle container-grown roses in the same way as plant material. However, bareroot planting is usually the best way. Roses on bare root available through January, February and March. Plant then. Container grown roses are available for planting all through the year.

Open ground with sunshine for $\frac{1}{2}$ day—preferably morning—and with least interference from roots of other trees or shrubs is right. Good air circulation guards against mildew. Except extremely acid or extremely alkaline soil, any soil will do. Dig well in advance, and add on soil surface, 10% peat, 10% rotted manure, 5% compost and mix thoroughly.

Protect, while planting, against wind and sun drying.

Dig hole wide enough to take natural root spread, and 2 feet deep. Set cone-shaped mound of moist earth at bottom, high enough to bring bud union (the bulge where canes emerge from the understock) just above the ground level, and seat bush upon it, spreading roots naturally at a 30 to 45 degree angle. Fill in with soil. Water and firm it in with feet. Mound up peat around canes; keep moist so canes will not dry out until plant takes hold and puts out growth buds. Then scrape away and spread level.

Water thoroughly as often as needed. Fertilize from mid-March to mid-September. Scrape trench around each bush, soak it and pour in $\frac{1}{2}$ cup balanced fertilizer. Water again and cover the trench when the water settles. Mulch with well-rotted manure after first feeding. Give each bush a booster feed after each bloom crop to build up for next crop. Bush roses produce 4-5 crops annually.

Handle tree roses and climbers the same, staking tree roses and training climbers upon trellises or poles.

Basic pruning is in January. Cut out old wood and shorten new growth back to $\frac{1}{2}$ previous year's growth. Cut out twiggy growth and cross branches. In cutting blooms, leave on stalk 3 to 4 leaves, top one pointing in direction new growth should go. This keeps bushes normally spreading in shape. Don't prune climbers first 2 years after planting, except to remove branches that are in the way. Thereafter you should cut back new growth about one-third after flowering. Prune once-a-year blooming climbers right after blooming season. Next season's blooms are produced on new year's growth.

BARE-ROOT PLANTING

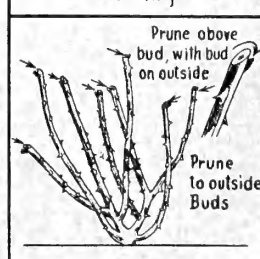
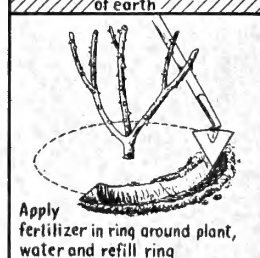
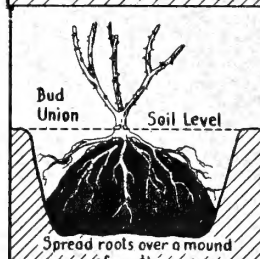
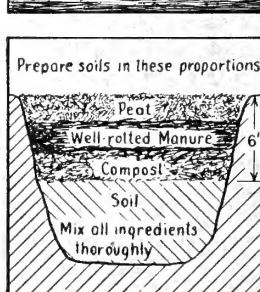
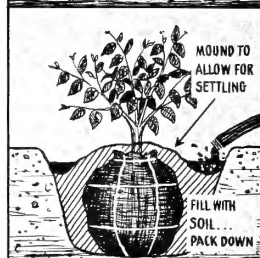
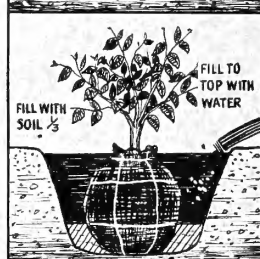
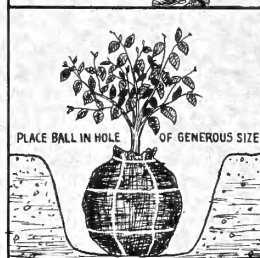
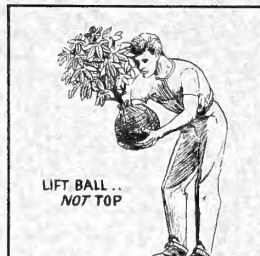
Bare-root planting is the usual way for deciduous **FRUIT TREES** and similar types. Plant in dormant season—February, March or April when frost is out of the ground.

Take into account growth and mature height. Give it a spot where it won't be crowded by other material or by walls.

Keep roots moist and protect from sun or wind drying before planting. Dig hole deep enough to handle natural root spread. Save topsoil from hole to use around roots as you refill it. If subsoil is hard and drainage poor, make hole deeper, so you can put gravel at bottom. In gravelly soil, work in peat to hold irrigation moisture around roots.

Fill in bottom with topsoil; then seat tree base so bud union is approximately 3 inches above level of soil.

Water filled-in soil around roots slowly, eliminating air pockets; then fill in rest of topsoil and subsoil to ground level; firm in; water slowly to settle; heavily again in 2 days. When growth starts, feed twice a year commercial fertilizer or well-rotted dairy manure. Water weekly for first year. Guard trunk from wind or sunburn with paper wrap or by whitewash.





SPIRAEA

A NOTE ON FALL COLOR

Between these covers much is said about the color and quality of blooms, the form and texture of leaves, the grace and symmetry of plant form. But this is not all — read carefully the descriptions of fall color effects.

Fall color in a deciduous flowering shrub is the final word — nature's last kind gesture before winter. This display can be even more spectacular than a show of flowers even in the darker days of autumn. Observe the brilliance of the Euonymus pictured on this page. The Viburnums, Thunberg Spirea, Forsythia and Barberries are some of the shrubs that produce outstanding fall color effects. Among the trees are the Mountain Ash, Birches, and Maples to mention just a few of those that we can recommend for their brilliance. Take advantage of this additional gift of nature to add a bit of warmth to the autumn landscape scene.

In Nature Is Found Beauty

The hand of man, however clever it may be, consistently fails to equal the beauty found in nature. Nature is many things: stone, soil, water, winds, living things and all the rest. Shrubs and trees are fragments of nature we collect, propagate and distribute across the land and, in so doing, we bring beauty close to every one. So the shrubs and trees we offer are bits of nature — beautiful examples of the best that nature and man's ingenuity can produce. Of this we are proud.



PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE

SPREADING JUNIPERS

MUGHO PINES

UPRIGHT JUNIPER

SIBERIAN ARBORVITAE

EUONYMUS

